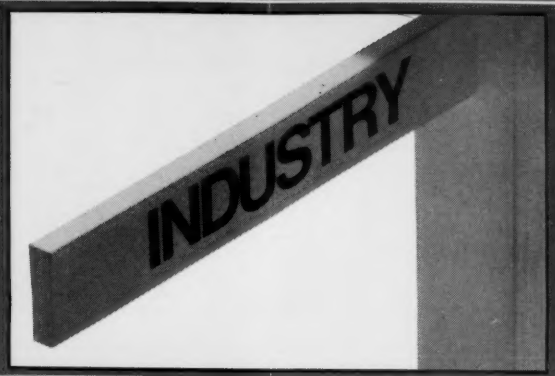
# Trade and Industry

2 September [illegible] Friday 35p




## Economic indicators of the industrial countries

## United Kingdom trade in the second quarter

## Towards control of estate agents

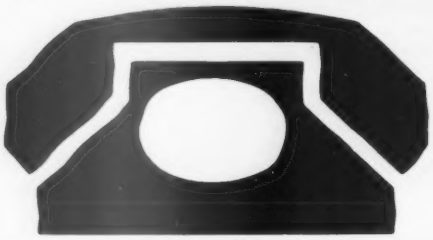
## plus departmental Guide

# OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) can give you directly, or through your Regional Office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) *should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section on 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.*

*For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below*



**Revised edition**
Note regrouping of responsibilities

## 01-248 5757

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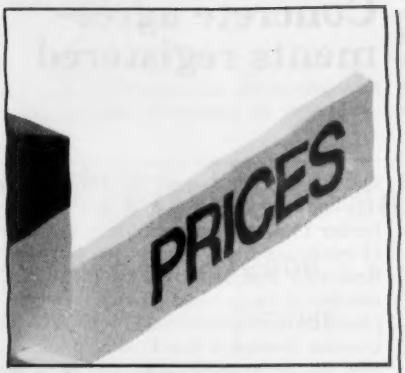
# Trade and Industry

2 September 1977

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection




The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection has been carrying out widespread consultation on the control of estate agency. The government has now reached a view on the form that control of estate agency should take, see page 394. This issue also contains major statistics items: United Kingdom trade in the second quarter of 1977, page 409; and Economic indicators of the industrial countries, page 419.

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# Trade and Industry this week

## HOME

## Spacelab: British candidates named

Britain's candidates to become the first European in space were named on Wednesday by the Department of Industry. The five Britons, selected from 600 applicants – including 30 women – are:

Geoffrey Firmin (29), BA, physicist, Associated Nuclear Services Ltd; William Grut (27), MSc, materials scientist, University of Surrey; Dr Arthur Ince (31), PhD, medical research physicist, East Birmingham Hospital; Dr Keith Mason (26), PhD, SRC research fellow, Mullard Space Science Laboratory; and Dr Michael Rycroft, PhD, lecturer in space physics, University of Southampton.

These five names have been forwarded to the European Space Agency (ESA), which will receive a similar list of candidates from each of its other 11 member states. Later this year ESA will select six people from about 60 nominations expected. The six will undergo further screening, and the final three European candidates, selected jointly by ESA and NASA, will receive extensive training from mid-1978 to the date of the first Spacelab mission towards the end of 1980.

## New type of agency: for clothing industry

A Clothing Industry Productivity Agency – a novel development in British industrial experience – is being set up. Its formation, announced by the National Economic Development Office on Wednesday, follows a recommendation by the economic development committee for the clothing industry to establish a centre for assisting the clothing industry to promote improved performance and productivity.

Lewis R. Goodman, a director of Marks and Spencer, has accepted the chairmanship of the agency which will receive financial support during the initial period from the Department of Industry.

The agency will be novel in reflecting the tripartite principle of the EDC, having union, management and government representation on the board of directors. It is to be incorporated as a company.

It will endeavour to use and develop existing technical and management resources and initiate additional consulting and advisory services where necessary, and will encourage the dissemination and the implementation of the best practices in the industry.

The agency will be located in one of the major clothing manufacturing areas in the UK but inquiries in the meantime should be addressed to: Secretary of the Clothing EDC, NEDO, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QX.

## Coffee mark-up limited to 5 per cent

Retailers' mark-up on popular lines of coffee will be limited from 26 September. Following consultations with trade organisations, Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection announced on Wednesday that retailers are to limit their margins to 5 per cent on three lines of instant coffee, except for small shops, where the limit is to be 7½ per cent.

Generally, grocery margins have tended to be about 10 to 15 per cent on coffee which is often specially promoted. Mr Hattersley emphasised that this was a voluntary agreement which would make it unnecessary to go ahead with his original plans for statutory control of retailers' margins. He said that the working of the agreement would be reviewed after three months.

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## Concrete agreements registered

On Tuesday (30 August) the Office of Fair Trading announced that it had placed a further 13 agreements concerning the supply of ready-mixed concrete on the Register of Restrictive Practices. This brings to 20 the number of ready-mixed concrete agreements placed on the register since 14 June 1977. The Director General of Fair Trading proposes to take all 20 agreements to the Restrictive Practices Court.

## OVERSEAS

## Shipping talks in Singapore and Australasia

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, is on a two-week visit to Singapore, New Zealand and Australia for talks on international shipping issues.

In Singapore he met the Minister of Communications and local shipping and shipbuilding representatives. On Tuesday he travelled to New Zealand where he was due to meet the Secretary of Transport, Mr A. J. Edwards, the Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Talboys, and the Minister of Transport, Mr McLachlan.

On 5 September, Mr Clinton Davis is due to depart for Australia for meetings with the Minister of Transport, Mr Nixon, and shipping representatives.

## New BOTB adviser on Japan

John Field has been appointed special adviser on the Japanese market to the British Overseas Trade Board, it was announced yesterday (1 September). He will take up his position, as head of the Board's Exports to Japan Unit on 1 November.

Mr Field, a counsellor in the diplomatic service, is now completing a tour of duty as assistant head of the south-asian department

in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He succeeds Hamish McGhie who is retiring.

The staff of the Exports to Japan Unit are able to advise British industry on special problems of doing business with Japan. British exports to Japan have increased by over 100 per cent since the board's export promotion campaign began in 1973.

## Desert conference

This week (29 August) sees the opening of a United Nations conference on desertification (the increase of deserts and semi-arid regions) in Nairobi, Kenya.

The UK delegation will be led by the British high commission in Nairobi. The conference arises from a resolution of the general assembly of the United Nations in 1974, which followed several years of concern about desertification in UN and other circles and the disastrous droughts in the Sahelian and Ethiopian regions during the early 1970s.

The main items on the agenda of the conference will be discussions on the processes and causes of desertification and the consideration and adoption of a plan of action to combat desertification.

## Sweden devalues and leaves 'snake'

Last Monday (29 August) Sweden devalued the Krona by 10 per cent and left the European Currency Co-operation Agreement – the 'snake'. In addition the government has imposed a price freeze until the end of October.

Also the Danish and Norwegian Kroner have been devalued – by 5 per cent – but these countries have not left the snake.

## Government sales

### Ministry of Defence

#### 21 September 1977 - Furniture

**Location**
Ordnance Support Unit, Liphook, Hants

**Auctioneers**
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (tel. 0392 4211).
The sale consists of small or single item lots of furniture.

#### 22 September 1977 – Furniture

**Location**
Cavalry Barracks, Redford, Edinburgh

**Auctioneers**
Dixon and Wallace (Dept L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow E1 (tel. 041-554 2447).
The sale consists of small or single item lots of furniture.

#### 29 September 1977 – Miscellaneous

**Location**
Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

**Auctioneers**
Harrison and Hetherington (Dept L), Borderway Mart, Rosehill, (tel. 0228 26292).

The stores lying at 14 MU, RAF Carlisle, and other sites in the north of England comprise clothing, engineering and machine tools, electronic equipment, cameras, watches, furniture, vehicles and other miscellaneous items.

**Catalogues which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p, postage 10p (postal orders only).**


## Wembley Auction Sales 1977

**6 September 1977**

View Days: Day preceding and morning of sale

Location: Department of the Environment
Property Service Agency
Supplies Stores
India Pavilion
Exhibition Grounds
Wembley, Middx.
Tel. 01-903 2508

Description of Goods: Office and Miscellaneous Furniture etc.

Auctioneers: Messrs. Hollingsworths
Westcombe House
56/58 Whitcomb Street
Leicester Square
London WC2H 7DR
Tel. 01-893 1875

Potential buyers are advised to refer to the official catalogue available direct from the auctioneers price 20p

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# Home news

## British tourists' spending: all time high

Spending by British tourists at home and overseas reached an all time high of £3,725 million in 1976, including fares. Of this, £2,400 million was on trips taken within Britain. These are among the findings of the *British Home Tourism Survey 1976*, commissioned from NOP Market Research Ltd, by the English, Scottish and Wales tourist boards and the British Tourist Authority.

But while trips covering all forms of tourism by Britons in Britain rose from 117 million in 1975 to 121 million last year, there was a slight decrease in the duration of holidays, the survey finds. In 1976 the British took 43 million holidays in Britain lasting four or more nights, slightly less than the previous year. However, short holidays, lasting one to three nights, rose from 27 million to 32 million. This amounted to 65 million nights, 14 per cent more than in 1975.

The trend towards self-catering has continued, NOP reports. In 1976 more than two-fifths of holiday nights in Britain were spent in self-catering accommodation, and just one-fifth in hotels or other types of serviced accommodation. Overall, friends' or relatives' homes remained the most widely used individual form of holiday accommodation, accounting for 36 per cent of nights.

Based on nearly 25 000 interviews carried out throughout the year, the report provides detailed information about all kinds of tourism including holidays, business and conference trips, visits to friends and relatives and any other tourism trips that take British people away from home overnight. Copies of the *British Home Tourism Survey 1976*, are available from the three national tourist boards and the British Tourist Authority, price £1.75.

## Fruehauf/Crane Fruehauf merger

Crane Fruehauf Ltd's acquisition by the Fruehauf Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, would not be against the public interest. This is the conclusion of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in their report [1] on the proposed merger, publication of which was announced on 25 August by John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. As a result of this conclusion there are no powers to prevent the merger under the Fair Trading Act 1973.

The commission found that Crane Fruehauf should be able to manage on its own if it were to sever its links with the Fruehauf Corporation and that its performance was that of a well-managed company with the necessary resources to maintain and develop its business. They did not find that, because Crane Fruehauf held a leading position in supplying the United Kingdom trailer market, it would be contrary to the public interest for it to be controlled by a company based in the United States. On the more specific issues of competition in the United Kingdom, the balance of payments and employment, they found no reason for concluding that the merger would be likely to operate against the public interest.

The commission's report was not unanimous. Two members of the group of six who conducted the inquiry were of the opinion that the merger would be likely to operate against the public interest for the reasons set out in a note of dissent included in the report.

The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection referred the proposed merger between the Fruehauf Corporation and Crane Fruehauf Ltd to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on 9 November 1976. The commission was given until 9 April 1977, subsequently extended to 9 July 1977, in which to make their report. The reference was made under the size of assets criterion of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

[1] 'The Fruehauf Corporation and Crane Fruehauf Ltd: a report on the proposed merger' (Cmnd 6906), HMSO, price £1.60.

## Education engineers and manufacturing industry

Practical steps to remove obstacles to the choice of engineering, to improve the training of engineers and to provide for their career structure are suggested in a report* published for the British Association for the Advancement of Science on 26 August. It will be presented for public discussion at two sessions during the annual meeting of the British Association on 5 and 6 September at the University of Aston in Birmingham.

The report was commissioned by the British Association Co-ordinating Group, chaired by Sir Monty Finniston and financed equally by industry and government. It gives the conclusions of seven months' study by an investigating team based at the University of Aston in Birmingham. On the quality and quantity of engineers produced by the United Kingdom education system the report identifies specific reasons for shortages and proposes specific action to deal with them.

The report notes that able young people in sixth forms can choose a variety of subjects. Engineering has secured a high share of those boys with the necessary entry qualifications, but the numbers include a disproportionately high percentage with relatively poor 'A' level grades. Industry has secured a high share of UK origin first degree graduates in engineering. The increase in engineering degrees has been offset by decline in those qualifying by the old route of employment and part-time study, and the shortfall is particularly severe in mechanical and production engineering.

The integration of education and training is highlighted as a major problem. Responsibility for ensuring that the individual graduate has received adequate education and training should lie with the universities and polytechnics. The professional institutions should concentrate on monitoring integrated education and training schemes, rather than monitoring the individual. Government should mount a detailed study of the capacities required, and how any additional resources needed may be provided in a cost-effective manner.

The report asserts that able engineers can make good careers in industry – particularly the top 10 per cent, and particularly in general management. By contrast, the bottom 25 per cent do not do well, and they pull down the statistics for engineers as an occupational group. These lower-paid engineers mainly figure in private sector industry employment. The report calls for industry to look hard at the early career structure in technical and management functions, and at the jobs done by professional engineers over 30 years of age and earning under £5,000 per annum.

* 'Education, Engineers and Manufacturing Industry', published on behalf of the British Association by the University of Ashton, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET. Main Report: £2.00, Support Papers: £2.00, both volumes together: £3.00, all post free.

## Inflation accounting for accountants...

Following the Accounting Standards Committee's recent statement of intent on price level accounting, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has reviewed its programme for providing guidance on the current cost method of inflation accounting. The institute's existing course on 'Implementing current cost accounting' is being modified for this purpose.

In the months ahead, it will be of major importance for accountants to be able to interpret and, if appropriate to their companies, implement such guidelines as are published. The eventual introduction of any new accounting standard will also be enhanced if the basic principles and practice of current cost accounting are clearly understood.

The modified course will concentrate on the fundamentals of CCA, with particular reference to fixed assets, cost of sales adjustments and gearing. Presentation of this non-residential course has been arranged for 6 and 7 September; 11 and 12 October,

and 5 and 6 November in London, and 1 and 2 November in Leeds.

'Guidelines for supplementing historical cost accounts' is to be the title of a training package for company training which will be available as soon as possible after the Accounting Standards Committee has published its guidelines in the Autumn, whilst a finance managers guideline will provide audio cassette based guidance for home study. These will be followed early in 1978 by a course on 'current cost management accounting' which will show how current cost and management accounts may be integrated. It will deal with the implications of this method of accounting on activities such as standard cost, forecasting and pricing.

Further information is available from: Courses department, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2R 6EQ, tel. 01-628 7060.

## ... and for non-financial managers

Understanding by non-financial managers of current developments in inflation accounting is also important and the Institute of Chartered Accountants is collaborating with the British Institute of Management in running a number of half-day seminars on 'Inflation Accounting for Non-Finance Executives'. The programme will run between October and December, both in and out of London. Further details are available from BIM, Management House, Parker Street, London WC2, tel. 01-405 3456.

## Non-competitive government contracts

The Review Board for Government Contracts have submitted to the government and the Confederation of British Industry their report* on the second general review of the profit formula for non-competitive government contracts. The report was published on 24 August 1977.

As indicated in the letter from the chairman of the review board to the chief secretary, which is reproduced in the front of the report, the report will form the basis for discussion between the government and the Confederation of British Industry to which it is jointly addressed. The government will take decisions on the board's recommendations in the light of these discussions.

Non-competitive government contracts are placed mainly for the purchase of defence equipment, their distinguishing feature being that there is often only one potential supplier for the equipment, as well as a single buyer; or there are other reasons that make it impossible for the contract to be let by competitive tender.

* 'Second general review of the profit formula for non-competitive government contracts', Review Board for Government Contracts, HMSO, price £1.25.

## Work starts on factory for Chesterfield

Work is about to start on the construction of an advance factory of about 1350 $m^2$ (15 000 sq ft) for the Department of Industry on the Sheepbridge Industrial Estate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Work is expected to start at the end of August and the premises should be ready for occupation early in April 1978.

Inquiries to: Regional Director, Department of Industry, East Midlands Region, Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW, tel. Nottingham (0602) 56181.

## Request for riser pipelines to be inspected

North Sea oil operators have recently been asked by the Department of Energy to carry out checks for internal corrosion on riser pipelines. This action follows information from one operator about severe corrosion inside the elbow of a large diameter oil riser with a short service history. The department's pipelines inspector has called for reports from the operators on these inspections as well as, in revelant cases, comments on the mechanical stability of risers and their fittings.

## Reduction of pollution from shipping

A one day conference on 'Reduction of pollution from shipping' has been organised by The Institute of Marine Engineers, for Thursday, 1 December, at 76 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7JN.

The subjects covered will be; a review of marine pollution in 1977, the US coast guard's views on pollution from ships, oil in water monitoring, treatment of onboard waste, shore-based facilities for the reception and disposal of tanker washings and other marine industrial wastes and an analysis of major pollution disasters.

Further information can be obtained from the conference officer, The Institute of Marine Engineers, 76 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7JN.

## Music royalty rates

The report* prepared for the Secretary of State for Trade by Mr H. E. Francis of an inquiry into music royalties held by him under section 8 of the Copyright Act 1956, was published on 24 August 1977. The report indicated that the existing rates had not ceased to be equitable and recommended that there should be no change.

The secretary of state announced on 30 June in a written parliamentary reply, that he had received the report and proposed to make no change in the statutory royalty rates.

* Public inquiry into music royalties payable under section 8 of the Copyright Act 1956 (Cmnd 6903), HMSO, 75p.

## Clearance of merger proposals

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Reo Stakis Organisation Ltd and D. and A. Haddow Ltd

Fisons Ltd and A. Gallenkamp and Co Ltd

## Official appointments

**Transport Users' Consultative Committee:** Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mr A J Grieve, Dr D J van Rest and Mr R Conacher as members of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the West Midlands until 29 February 1980.

## Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the dates specified:

**18 August 1977**

**1128865 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
Automatic sound volume control arrangement

**1162561 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
Magnetic recording and reproducing system of video tape recorder

**1324335 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
A magnetic head for a tape recorder

**1324336 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
Magnetic head for a tape recorder

**1324337 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
A magnetic head for a tape recorder

**1369509 Akair Electronic Co Ltd**
Method for manufacturing semi-hard magnetic material

**1461885 Kenneth Elmer Handke**
Torque transmitting units variable speed hydroviscous drive unit with electronic control system

**1461886 Kenneth Elmer Handke**
Variable speed hydroviscous drive unit with electronic control system

**1424530 Universal Bedding and Upholstery Ltd**
Article of convertible furniture

**1152234 Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd**
Moulding compositions

**1439849 Ramon Allan Slack**
Boat trailer

**1465067 Rabone Chesterman Ltd**
Improvements relating to tape measures

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form no. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage, Comptroller

# Desirable regulation: control of estate agents proposed

**Estate agents' and consumers' organisations have given support for some form of regulation of estate agents. Earlier this year, John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection said that since issuing a green paper at the end of 1975, his department had been carrying out widespread consultation on the control of estate agency. The government has now reached a view on the form that control of estate agency should take. We publish the main features of the proposals.**

The purchase of a house is the most expensive and important transaction most people make throughout their lives and the desirability of some protection in this area has been recognised for a number of years. Regulation of estate agency has therefore been a subject of several private members bills, including a bill introduced last year by Ken Weetch, member for Ipswich, but these have proved unsuccessful.

In November 1975 the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection issued a green paper entitled *Consultative Document on the Regulation of Estate Agency*. This envisaged a system of licensing estate agents, that would have entailed their satisfying the Director General of Fair Trading that they were fit to practise as estate agents, and that they met certain requirements designed to safeguard consumers' deposits from loss through fraud or bankruptcy. It also suggested possible provision to introduce at a later stage requirements to deal with certain unfair or dishonest practices.

Subsequent consultation has shown that there is a good deal of support for some form of regulation. This comes particularly from two groups: representatives of consumers' organisations, who have stressed the need for action to ensure that people dealing with estate agents are adequately protected and in particular that any money deposited with estate agents is properly safeguarded; and from the national organisations representing estate agents themselves, whose members number about two-thirds of practising estate agents. These have welcomed steps to deal with the fringe of dishonest or incompetent agents who have tended to bring the occupation into disrepute.

In the light of these consultations ministers now envisage an approach somewhat different from that suggested in the green paper and which attempts to strike a balance between effective control and economy in administrative resources.

The present proposals fall into the broad categories of safeguarding the public's money, information requirements and fitness.

**Financial safeguards**

Those practising as estate agents would be required to keep pre-contract deposits or any other monies received in the course of estates brokerage in trust accounts.

They would also be required, in due course, to ensure that such monies were covered by approved indemnity or other financial arrangements. At present some estate agents are not covered by any such arrangements and in order to give them time to obtain the necessary cover the intention would be to bring this requirement into effect at a later date. The time lag would also provide an opportunity for making any modifications that might be needed to existing schemes. Power would also be taken to enable the secretary of state to impose a limit on the level of pre-contract deposits.

**Information requirements**

In instances in which the general law has not already required it, those practising as estate agents would be required to declare, both to a vendor and a potential purchaser, any interest they might have in property for which they are acting as estates broker. They would also be required to give clients, at the outset, written notice of the level and basis of charges including any that might be payable even if no sales takes place.

**Fitness**

The Director General of Fair Trading would be empowered to take action if an estate agent practised discrimination, or engaged in unacceptable business practices. Inititially this could take the form of seeking an assurance that the practice would be discontinued. The director general would also be able to issue an order to the estate agent requiring him to stop the practice at once. In extreme cases the director general would be empowered to issue a direction preventing the individual concerned from continuing to practice estate agency. This would have a similar effect to refusing to grant a licence in a conventional licensing system and would be subject to appeal.

Finally, it is proposed to take a power to require by order that those practising as estate agents should have such professional or other qualifications as the secretary of state considers appropriate, or to require an individual to have had a period of relevant experience before practising as an estate agent. Such a power would be usable only in the interests of the general public who use estate agency services.

**Offences**

Present thinking is that the requirements relating to financial safeguards and information would be underpinned by normal criminal sanctions; offences could also be taken into account by the director general. The controls would apply only in respect of the buying and selling of domestic accommodation, and any property of which such accommodation formed a significant part.

A major area where decisions have yet to be reached concerns the possible application of the proposals to Scotland, where arrangements for buying and selling property differ from those elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Moreover the precise scope of the proposals as well as more detailed points have still to be resolved.

The government has not yet decided on when these proposals should be brought forward in the form of legislation. Anyone who wishes to comment on the proposals are invited to do so. Comments should be in writing and should be forwarded by 30 September at the latest to Mr J. Sumner, Fair Trading Division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Room 506, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

# New publications

## Comecon in figures

Members of Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) – Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR – together account for about one third of the world's industrial output, so the appearance of the Comecon *Statistical Yearbook* for 1976, in an English translation, will be of wide interest.

Until now the *Yearbook* has only appeared in a Russian-language edition, but the twenty-fifth anniversary of Comecon in 1974 prompted publication in Budapest of a *Collection of Statistical Data*, in Hungarian, which at least provided a usable source for non-readers of Cyrillic. Files of these titles may be seen at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

As well as giving general economic indicators and population statistics, the *Yearbook* covers industry, capital investment, agriculture and forestry, transport and communications, internal trade, foreign trade, labour and wages, education, culture and art and public health and social security. There are appendices explaining the methodology and specific points about individual tables.

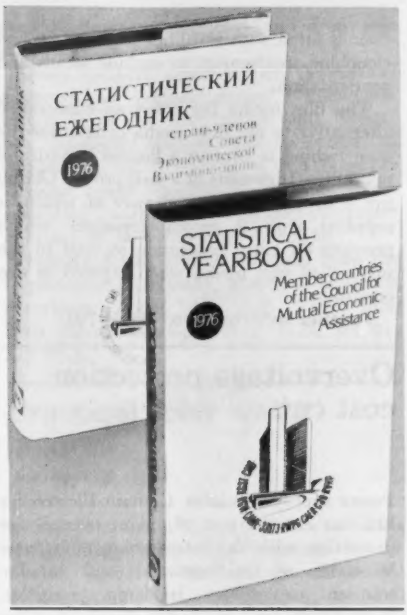
The *Yearbook* offers official Comecon statistics, for the most part for 1960, 1965 and from 1970 to 1975 inclusive. This English-language edition will undoubtedly make these official figures from the eastern-bloc countries much more easily accessible.

**Statistical Yearbook** of Member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, by Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Secretariat. (494 pages. English language edition published by IPC Industrial Press Ltd, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LU. 1977. £20.00.)

## Middle East data

With less than 2½ per cent of the world's total population, the hearthland of the Middle East has tripled its share of the world's wealth over the past four years. The ever increasing business opportunities this has brought, have created a demand for factual information relating to commercial and legal questions in the region. So the idea of bringing together a range of business information on the Middle East, and in a loose-leaf format in which each country can be uniformly treated, and updated, is a good one.

In an ambitious attempt to satisfy this need, Imal has now produced such a handbook, giving information on Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. The space allotted to each country in the basic volume varies from 16




(Qatar) to 31 (Iran) pages. Information given starts with general data about geography, government, economic conditions and export potential. This is followed by sections on import regulations, foreign investment, business legal regulations, taxation, exchange control and labour laws. There are also addresses of British and American embassies, business hours, holidays and visa and health regulations.

This type of information requires fairly frequent up-dating, and Imal has conceived its product with monthly amendments and a telephone inquiry service available as an optional extra.

As the publication develops it might usefully take into its orbit other oil producers in the area such as Libya and Algeria. Further information on languages, customs and other useful hints for the businessman who has not visited the area before might also be valuable. Additional addresses, too, will be necessary, of other embassies, of trade organisations and ministries.

The potential exporter to the Middle East should not forget the various services available from the Department of Trade.

**The Middle East and Iran.** Imal Publishers. (Loose-leaf. Imal Ltd, 229 Dawes Road, London SW6. 1977. £95.00 or £155.00 (to include 30 day updating, plus telephone inquiry service for one year).

## Glimpse of the future

Rapid developments in various technological fields are making it increasingly difficult for even the specialist to keep up-to-date. Although these developments have been well-documented in articles in books and journals, it is impossible for the layman to be fully aware of these innovations. In an attempt to remedy this situation E. G. Semler has recently edited a collection of 13 articles surveying advancing technologies. Selection has been made according to the industrial importance of the subject and its current interest. The subjects covered vary widely in an attempt to give a cross-section.

New areas of industrial development such as supersonic transport and fast reactors are included, as well as topics with wider applications such as fibre-reinforced composites. More unusual topics include ultra-high-speed centrifuges and superconducting machines. Each section can obviously only provide a summary of the subject. The papers are, however, each written by specialists who are at the moment active in their individual fields, and they describe the basic principles, present situation and future developments envisaged.

Although there has been an attempt to avoid too much jargon, the level of the writing and the knowledge expected of the reader does vary considerably. Some of the contributors conclude with short lists of further reading. The book is well-illustrated and clearly set out.

Any engineer wanting a general survey of current developments outside his own field should find this book most interesting, as should the inquiring general reader, who has some technical background.

**Advancing Technologies,** edited by E. G. Semler. (182 pages. Mechanical Engineering Publications Limited. 1977. £6. ISBN 0 85298 346 8.)

## Participation at work

'It is my belief that participation in work is an absolutely vital element of the future society. I am not talking about false consultation but real, genuine, participation in decision-making.' This is the view put forward by a well-known British politician in a recently published book on this controversial and topical theme.

Cyril Smith describes the scene from his side of the political spectrum, examining present and previous government policies and putting forward Liberal party proposals on the subject. After setting the historical background to the debate, he looks at the political and economic situation and the industrial relations legislation which has so far been enacted.

Worker participation schemes in other EEC countries are also examined to see what lessons can be learned. Finally he looks at the role of worker co-operatives and various instances of industrial participation in our nationalised industries. This book adds yet another view to the current debate.

**Industrial Participation,** by Cyril Smith. (174 pages. McGraw-Hill Book Company (UK) Ltd. 1977. £5.50. ISBN 0 07084496 8.)

# New products

**Freepost reader service**

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

## Equipment to protect microfilm

Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co Ltd has introduced two new fire protection units specifically designed for microfilm protection, a film media cabinet and a film media file.

Microfilm is a sensitive material, far more prone than paper records to suffer damage and distortion from temperature and humidity changes. The increasing complexity of modern information handling systems has lead to the development of many forms of microfilm media: spools, cassettes, cartridges, aperture cards and microfiche are some examples.

Suitable for the protection of all types of microfilm media using silver halied or diazo stock, whether in sheet form or carried in plastic cartridges or cassettes, the cabinet consists of two different units. The outer is the minimum size and weight consistent with strength, and uses specially formulated Chubb fire resisting material to enable it to withstand the effects of a severe fire. The inner cabinet provides a secondary heat barrier and uses a lightweight incombustible insulation. The door is fitted with a rubber sealing strip and clenching mechanism to exclude steam and condensation.

The film media file offers an economical alternative to the film media cabinet for the user wishing to protect a limited quantity of microfilm. It consists of a well-proven Chubb fire resisting file, each drawer of which is supplied with a media container which provides the extra protection so vital to the survival of film media when exposed to fire conditions.

**Further information: circle 701**

## Overvoltage protection cost cut

Power supply specialist Coutant Electronics Ltd has cut the cost of circuit overvoltage protection with the introduction of its new V series of unidirectional and bipolar transient suppressors. In large quantities, these silicon semi conductor devices cost less than £1 each; they provide fast, 1 picosecond response, suppression of high-speed, high-energy random voltage transients.

In operation, the line is clamped to a specified voltage range while the suppressor dissipates the energy of the transient: 1.5 kW max for 1 ms with the unidirectional units; 800 W for 1 ms or 3 kW for 100 μs with the bipolar components. When the voltage returns to nominal line, the device returns to a ready state, ie recovery is fully automatic.

Coutant's V series are true suppressors in that the power they dissipate is a function of the energy in the transient only. They do not handle the available fault current in the power supply, as do conventional crowbar circuit protectors.

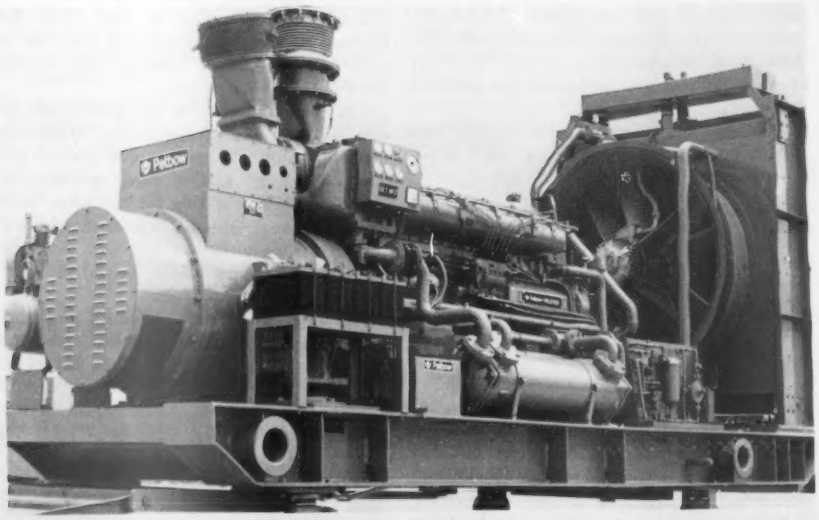
With operating temperature ranges of −65 °C to +175 °C, the new suppressors are now available off-the-shelf from Coutant with maximum break-down voltages of up to 115.5 V (unidirectional) or 5.4 to 65.1 V (bipolar). Other voltages are available where production quantities are required.

**Further information: circle 703**

## Packaged generating sets

Jumbo generating sets recently introduced by Petbow Ltd, of Sandwich, Kent, incorporating the SEMT-Pielstick PA4 diesel engine to provide outputs ranging from 855 to 3000 kVA at 50 Hz, are now available as packaged units. Major on-site erection work, generally associated with sets of this size, is eliminated by fitting all equipment to a common skid-type bedframe. Designed principally for use as primary base-load operation and conventional standby duties, the sets are equally adaptable for offshore operations, construction site or similar applications. All sets throughout the range are 'semi-packaged' with the engine and alternator mounted on a common skid-type bedframe, incorporating anti-vibration mountings. For models up to 1578 kW the radiator, oil cooling and filtering equipment are also mounted on the bedframe. The radiator unit is a separate item in larger models.

**Further information: circle 702**




## Objects of any shape counted accurately

Hunting Electrocontrols Ltd has announced the introduction of the HM5000 series of Mastercount feeding, counting and batching systems. This series replaces the DMS500 version, which was originally developed, manufactured and marketed by Decca Radar Ltd.

Following the acquisition of this product line from Decca, Hunting Electrocontrols have further developed the system and updated the electronic design to the latest 'state of the art' techniques. The new system utilises the unique patented random path photo-electric detector head which gives unambiguous counting for all objects regardless of shape and colour. It will detect items from as small as a 3 mm cube to 38 by 38 by 76 mm. Batch sizes are easily adjustable from one to 999 and count accuracy is normally 100 per cent. Counting speeds of up to 1500 parts per minute are obtainable with batch outputs of up to 40 per minute.

The electronic control system is contained on plug-in printed circuit boards, which allow ease of maintenance with minimum 'down' time. An interface panel is now part of the standard unit and permits easy systemisation of the Mastercount with associated packaging machinery. In order to comply with legislation now current in many European countries, a custom-made acoustic cover is also available, which significantly reduces the noise level from vibrated components in the bowl feeder by approximately 20 dB. As well as the standard 610 mm (24 in) diameter bowl feeder, the Mastercount system may alternatively employ belt feeders or centrifugal feeders dependent upon the particular application.

**Further information: circle 704**

# Technology news

## Reducing noise from circular saws

Sound Research Laboratories Ltd of Sudbury have gained a £32,000 contract from the Mechanical Engineering and Machine Tools Requirements Board of the Department of Industry to investigate noise from circular saws. The main object of this research is to reduce saw noise levels by at least 10dBA in the woodworking industry.

At present, noise levels from circular saws can range up to 105dBA for short periods and this emphasises the urgency of the problem. Manufacturers and users must find some method of reducing these noise levels in order to avoid contravening the 1974 woodworking machine regulations and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act.

Initially, Sound Research Laboratories will investigate original isolated work that has been done on noise and vibration connected with circular saws, and in so doing will collate existing information and carry out carefully controlled tests on machinery at present in use. Preliminary measurement of sound power output will be made as a basis for development of an experimental design envisaged for the second phase. In carrying out this work SRL is co-operating with Wadkins Ltd who will be supplying not only machinery, but also practical advice on the workings of the industry. It is hoped that proposals for realistic improvements could be put forward within a year and that prototypes will be tested and developed within three years.

**Further information: circle 705**

## Cheshire seminar on bulk materials handling

The Department of Industry's Committee for Materials Handling in conjunction with Warren Spring Laboratory is holding a seminar on 'Bulk Materials Handling – New Technology Solves the Problems'. It will take place on Wednesday 26 October at the Runcorn Esso Hotel, Runcorn, Cheshire.

The seminar, first of a series, is aimed at industrialists responsible for planning, design, installation and operation of bulk materials handling systems', and is intended to increase companies' awareness of current design techniques, both for individual plant items and complete bulk materials handling systems.

Chairman for the day will be Mr H. N. Wilkinson of the British Steel Corporation, who will open the proceedings with a talk 'better materials handling – the art of the possible', giving examples from iron and steelworks.

Other speakers' topics include 'A practical approach to hopper design', 'Pneumatic conveying of dry particulates' and 'Materials handling systems and selection of equipment'. Mr N. Heriot of ICI Organics Division will highlight the problems associated with the customer-contractor interface in bulk materials handling.

Further details can be obtained from the Department of Industry, Materials Handling Secretariat, Room 540, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel 01-211 4078.

## Practical solar water heaters

Use of solar water heaters in various forms is becoming increasingly common in the United Kingdom. Although the theoretical principles of solar water heating are well understood, many of the practical aspects require more attention. A one-day technical meeting on the practical problems associated with domestic solar water heating systems is to be held on Thursday, 20 October 1977. Organised by the United Kingdom section of the International Solar Energy Society, the meeting will take place at the Royal Institution, London.

The meeting will cover systems components and complete systems. The speakers are drawn from both academic and industrial establishments and will discuss the subject from a range of viewpoints from local authority to 'do-it-yourself'.

Further information on the meeting and registration forms can be obtained from the secretary, UK-ISES, c/o The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BS.

## Lightweight fire protection

Negotiations are under way with a United Kingdom company for the licence to manufacture and market a new lightweight insulating material which offers significant advantages over cladding materials commonly used in fire protection. Developed by materials scientists of the Ceramics Centre, Harwell, in collaboration with the Central Electricity Generating Board, the material is named 'Cenolite'. It has been evaluated by the Fire Insurance Research and Testing Organisation for use as a cladding system to confer fire resistance to steel structural members in buildings.

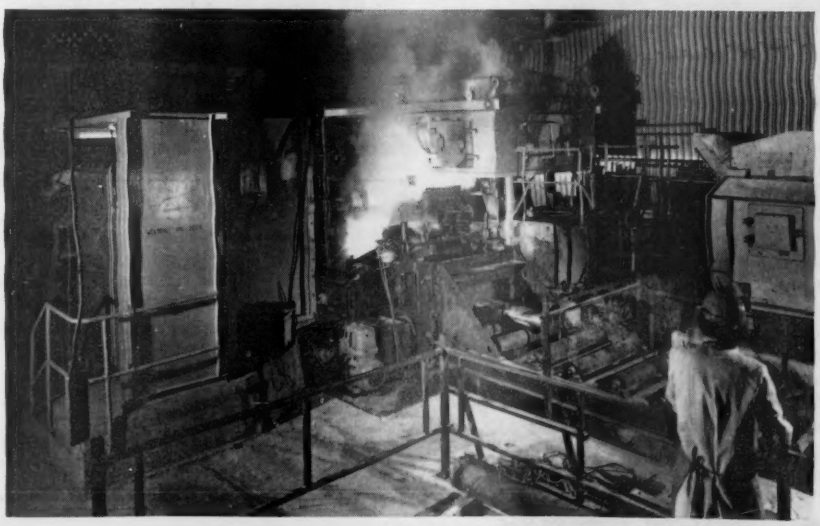
Cenolite materials are based on pulverised fuel ash (PFA), a residual product of power stations, and are composed of microscopic hollow spheres of glass-like material. Panels made of Cenolite are extremely light, yet robust, and easily handled without damage. The material works easily and can be cut, sawn, nailed or drilled using conventional tools.

Recent tests have shown that a 50 mm thickness panel gives three hours protection to a steel structural beam. After exposure to fire, the material exhibits excellent qualities of residual integrity without 'spalling' or deformation.

**Further information: circle 706**

## Continuous casting of non-ferrous metals

**The horizontal plant for continuous casting of non-ferrous metals, at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Technology Centre. The cost of installing this type of plant would be considerably less than that of a comparable vertical plant. Developing this approach will be one of the new programmes under the Engineering Materials Requirement Board. Copies of the latest annual reports of the Research and Development Requirements Boards can be obtained from Department of Industry Technology Library, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 5221.**



# European community news

## New guidance booklet on anti-dumping published

A new booklet 'Guidance for applicants seeking action against dumped or subsidised imports' [1] has been published by the Department of Trade. This booklet has been completely rewritten to take account of the new procedures which now operate with the ending of the transitional period for UK membership of the EEC in June. There have been a number of significant changes in the way anti-dumping applications are handled by the Department of Trade and the European commission.

From 1 July (with a single, well-defined exception) action against dumped imports from outside the EEC is the responsibility of the commission, using the procedures which have applied since 1968 for the old members, as well as for cases put forward by the UK during the transitional period where there was a wider European interest.

A regulation was issued on 27 June ensuring that UK national anti-dumping duties, levied under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 before 1 July would remain in force until reviewed by the commission.

Since the EEC, like the UK, operates anti-dumping procedures (under regulation 459/68) that are consistent with the Gatt anti-dumping code, the criteria applied before anti-dumping action can be taken on a community basis are broadly similar to those that existed under the 1969 act. The principal change in procedures is that it will now generally be necessary to prove material injury, or the threat of it, to a community industry, however, there are provisions in regulation 459/68 for action to be taken in certain circumstances on behalf of the producers within a particular region of the community, such as the UK.

The UK retains unilateral anti-dumping powers in certain circumstances. For products in which trade is regulated by the treaty of Paris (establishing the European Coal and Steel Community), when a member state of the EEC wishes to take action against allegedly dumped imports and when no other member state declares an interest, (this would lead to normal, EEC-wide action by the commission), the member state is free to pursue the case and to take appropriate unilateral action. A substantive anti-dumping duty was imposed by the department on this basis on 7 July on Japanese steel light sections.

The 1969 act has been retained to provide legislative cover for such actions and for the continued collection of duties imposed before 1 July.

[1] Copies may be obtained free of charge from: General Division 1, Room 348, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH.

## UK to receive £23.4m in first 1977 social fund grants

Approval for the financing of the first set of applications for 1977 from the European social fund for vocational training activities in the member states, has been announced by the commission.

The social fund's assistance in the form of non-repayable grants for the first series of applications amounts to approximately 217 million units of account (mua) £490.4 million). In this first series the United Kingdom receives a total of around £23.4 million. Last year the overall total allocated to the UK was some £36.2 million.

Some of the training programmes assisted are spread over the three-year period 1977-78 -79, though most of the expenditure is likely to be spent during 1977.

The commission points out that further grants from the social fund will be announced in the course of the year and that care should be taken not to draw conclusions concerning the total allocations for 1977 on the basis of this first series.

The total social fund budget for 1977 is 616 mua (£257 million).

In accordance with the rules of the social fund the commission can reimburse 50 per cent of the cost of retraining schemes financed by a public authority. In the case of schemes carried out by private bodies, the commission grant will equal that made by the public authorities.

Applications for social fund aid are first assessed by the commission's services for conformity with the fund regulations and with the guidelines laid down for the management of the fund which are periodically updated. Then the social fund committee, consisting of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers, gives its opinion on the applications and the commission takes its final decision in the light of the committee's views.

**Actions in favour of categories and sectors (article 4)**

Under this heading, the social fund can assist in the retraining of persons who are: leaving agriculture; leaving textiles or acquiring new skills in textiles; migrant workers; handicapped workers; young persons under 25 years of age and unemployed or in search of a first job. Applications approved under this heading in this first series amount to about 146 mua of which 104 mua is for the retraining of young people.

**Actions on structural problems (article 5)**

Under this heading, the social fund can grant financial assistance for retraining schemes in favour of workers, who are threatened with unemployment in the poorer regions of the community and who are affected by technical progress or by problems in groups of undertakings. Applications approved under these headings in the first series amount to about 71 mua of which 68 mua is for regional schemes.

### United Kingdom

The following is a list of applications approved for the United Kingdom; Scotland and Northern Ireland details and totals are shown separately.

**Article 5**

Council for Small Industries and Rural Areas (Co SIRA), 1977: training of 2861 unemployed and under-employed young persons in a variety of skills for employment in small companies in rural areas — £60 522

Amco Drilling Ltd, 1977-78-79: training of 100 unemployed people in a company involved with exploring for coal sources in NE and NW England — £11 400

**Article 4**

Textiles workers, Department of Employment 1977: training of 2485 workers in the textile industry, located in England, Scotland and Wales in new techniques — £2 533 728

Young workers, Manpower Services Commission, 1977: support for vocational preparation and guidance part of the Work Experience Programme operating in all regions of the UK (except Northern Ireland) and covering some 35 000 unemployed young people most of whom will be first time job-seekers — £6 471 600

DETAILS OF SOCIAL FUND GRANTS APPROVED IN THE FIRST SERIES 1977
(mua)

| | (article 4) | | | | (article 5) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agriculture, textile | Migrants | Handicapped | Youth | Regions | Technical progress/ groups of undertakings | Totals |
| Belgium | | | | 1.4 | | | 1.4 |
| Denmark | | 0.003 | | 2.0 | | | 2.0 |
| France | 6.7 | 1.5 | | 31.3 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 61.8 |
| FR Germany | | 4.0 | 12.7 | | 1.1 | | 17.8 |
| Ireland | 1.2 | 0.06 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 19.6 | | 22.6 |
| Italy | 3.1 | | 5.6 | 27.5 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 54.4 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 02. | | | | | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| United Kingdom | 6.2 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 40.1 | 8.9 | | 55.2 |
| Totals | 17.4 | 5.5 | 19.1 | 103.5 | 68.2 | 3.1 | 216.6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Young workers, Training Services Agency, 1977: support for (a) various pre-employment courses for young first job-seekers, and (b) various training courses for young persons who have already held jobs (11 400 young persons) | £3 883 660 |
| Young workers, Training Services Agency, 1977: support for (a) vocational induction programme of the Engineering Industry Training Board, and (b) support for increased apprenticeship training via industry training boards (1800 young persons) | £610 696 |
| Young workers, Training Services Agency/ Engineering ITB 1977-78-79: introductory training of 352 young persons between 16 and 19 years in an experimental vocational preparation programme at Perry Barr, Portsmouth, East Kilbride, and Coatbridge | £169 500 |
| Young workers, Training Services Agency, 1977: support for (a) new pre-employment courses to facilitate the integration of young persons into jobs in the data-processing sector (220 young people), and (b) new pre-employment courses to facilitate the integration of young persons into administrative jobs (3000 young people) | £2 695 400 |
| Young workers, Inter-Action Trust, London, 1977: support for pre-employment courses for young persons seeking their first job, concentrating particularly on 'social education' | £99 026 |
| Handicapped workers, Employment Services Agency, 1977: support for the Employment Rehabilitation National Research Centre which will inter-alia evaluate the work of the Employment Rehabilitation Centres | £60 385 |
| Handicapped workers, Department of Health and Social Security, 1977: support for rehabilitation of handicapped persons with a view to acquiring trade or professional qualifications | £46 336 |
| Migrant workers, National Centre for Industrial Language Training, London, 1977: training of staff who will be employed by various education authorities throughout the UK to teach language to migrant workers (mainly from the Indian subcontinent) who are about to enter employment or industrial training | £25 000 |
| Total for UK (minus Scotland and Northern Ireland) | £16 871 251 |

## Scotland

**Article 5**

| | |
|---|---|
| Devro Ltd, Glasgow, 1977-78-79: training of 285 unemployed for employment in new enterprise | £20 000 |
| Lewis Offshore Ltd, Isle of Lewis, 1977-88: training of 310 unemployed persons in connection with North Sea oil industry | £205 192 |
| Scottish Development Agency, 1977: (a) technical and accountancy instruction to employees of small firms in rural areas; (b) grants to enable craftsmen to take on apprentices for a two-year training period | £69,650 |

**Article 4**

| | |
|---|---|
| Textile workers, Smeadow Ltd, Glasgow, 1977: training of 170 workers in textile industry for new production | £44 200 |
| Young workers, Cunningham Training Association, 1977: provision of full-time, six-month training course in basic skills for unemployed young people under 18 who are seeking their first job | £123 718 |
| Total for Scotland | £462 760 |

## Northern Ireland

**Article 5**

| | |
|---|---|
| Department of Manpower Services, 1977: training of 1000 workers threatened with redundancy and the resettlement of 200 unemployed persons under the Employment Transfer Scheme | £200 000 |
| Department of Manpower Services: 1977-78: training of 3480 persons at Government Training Centres and 975 trainees in private firms under the Attachment Training Scheme | £2 365 327 |
| Department of Manpower Services, 1977: training of 2050 unemployed persons recruited to industry under (a) the Training on Employers' Premises Scheme, and (b) the Mature Workers' Training Scheme | £202 500 |
| Private firms, via Department of Manpower Services, 1977-78-79: training of 1202 unemployed persons by 14 companies in the following industrial sectors, engineering, natural stone processing, food and drink, hotel and catering, textiles, clothing and footwear, and one company producing fishing tackle | £527 431 |
| Department of Agriculture, 1977: training of 100 existing employees recruited from the unemployed in higher skilled work in drainage sector | £4 584 |
| Department of Manpower Services, 1977: training of 200 persons, who are either unemployed or employed but seeking higher qualifications, in junior and middle management | £96 335 |

**Article 4**

| | |
|---|---|
| Young people, Department of Manpower Services, 1977: training of 1880 young persons under 25 under three separate schemes: (a) non-sponsored first-year apprentice training (off-the-job) in government training centres; (b) special ten-week vocational preparation courses in construction, engineering, and production; (c) capitation grant scheme to assist firms to provide second year (on-the-job) training courses | £2 301 149 |
| Young people, Department of Education, 1977-78: initiation of new vocational preparation programme for young first job seekers | £357 850 |
| Young people, Northern Ireland Training Executive/Engineering TTB, 1977: special non-graduate engineering courses for unemployed young persons | £9 270 |
| Total for Northern Ireland | £6 064 446 |
| Total UK | £23 398 457 |

# CT documents for goods subject to MCAs

The EEC regulation governing payments of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), has been amended to require certain additional information to be shown on community transit (CT) documents for goods subject to MCAs sent to destinations in the EEC or in Austria or Switzerland.

This additional information is not required on CT documents for consignments of goods of a net weight of less than 1000 kg or a net volume of less than 10 hectolitres (whichever is applicable). Neither is it required for goods accompanied by T1 documents or control copy T forms.

The following information must be entered by the principal or his agent in the 'description of goods' box on the community transit document before it is presented to Customs at the community transit office of departure for authentication.

the heading or, as appropriate, the subheading in the common customs tariff to which the products belong; and

the net weight or, as appropriate, the quantity expressed in the unit of measurement to be used in calculating the MCA.

The documents on which this information is required are T2, T3, T2L and the railway international consignment note (CIM). Provision for this information already exists on the control copy T form and if a control copy is issued the information does not have to be repeated on the CT document.

Where a new community transit document is issued as a replacement the principal or his agent is to ensure that the replacement includes the same particulars as the original document together with a record of the nature and registration number of the original document and the name of the Customs office or departure which issued it.

Two new supplements, no 3 to notice 750 (December 1973) and no 1 to notice 755 (May 1976), dealing with the subject, can be obtained from collectors' offices and from community transit offices of Customs and Excise.

# More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:


**Publications**

Participation 395

**Country data**

Luxembourg, Netherlands 405

Spain: import procedures 406

**Statistics**

UK trade in the second quarter of 1977 409

Economic indicators of the industrial countries 419

Registrations of British, community and foreign films 432


# EEC rules of competition

*The Official Journal of the European Communities* C 198 of 19 August 1977 contains a notice, pursuant to article 19(3) of regulation 17, concerning the notification to the commission on 20 and 27 October 1962 and 27 June 1973 of a series of trademark licensing agreements entered into by David Campari Milano SpA with firms in the Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark.

The agreements grant the firms the exclusive right to use Campari-Milano trade marks for the manufacture by secret processes of the aperitif Bitter Campari and for its sale in their respective national territories.

Campari-Milano and its licensees undertake not to carry out any active sales policy outside their allotted territories but will meet unsolicited export orders for Campari products. They also undertake to help any of their buyers who wish to export the products within the EEC to obtain drawback of taxes on alcohol in so far as this is possible under the national rules in force, and not to export Campari products outside the EEC except to countries with which the EEC has free trade agreements.

The commission intends to take a favourable decision on the agreements but before doing so it invites interested third parties to send their comments within one month from 19 August 1977, quoting reference no IV/172 to: the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate IV/C, Rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Further information can be obtained from Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

# Overseas trade news

## UK firms lag behind in S. America – Dell

It is up to British industry to decide if it wants to be involved in opportunities now open to it in Latin America, said Secretary of State for Trade, Edmund Dell, in London on 25 August.

Speaking at the close of his three-week South American tour, which took him to Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, Mr Dell explained that Britain's standing in these countries – especially Brazil – had been enhanced by the UK's better balance of payments situation and the lead British companies had shown in heading up major industrial projects. He referred particularly to the Acominas steel project – the largest currently being undertaken in Latin America – which had been won by a British-led European consortium. But he said he was convinced that British companies were lagging behind their competitors in the area.

During his tour his talks with government officials had covered trade policy and the development of opportunities for British companies.

On trade policy, Mr Dell had indicated that there were developed countries with problems which had to be taken into account in their relations with the developing countries, especially those with a high degree of development. He had discussed the latest round of Gatt negotiations in all three countries, pointing out that the developing country programme put forward by Brazil at these negotiations was unacceptable to the UK and the EEC since it lacked any indication of reciprocity.

Drawing attention to the many opportunities open to British industry in the area, Mr Dell said that although Mexico was having difficulty with its balance of payments it was now self-sufficient in oil and, in his judgement, represented a prime target for UK investment. This was why Mexico had been chosen as the venue for Britain's largest overseas industrial exhibition in 1978.

In Venezuela, he said, the main problem was a lack of human resources and he felt that the UK could help here. While in Venezuela Mr Dell had reviewed the operation of the Anglo-Venezuelan co-operation agreement and a whole series of new areas where there was a possibility of co-operation had been identified.

Prospects for development in Brazil were very strong, said Mr Dell. Offshore oil development was a prime area for co-operation and Brazil acknowledged UK expertise in the field.

Five prominent British businessmen had been invited to accompany the secretary of state to Brazil and this had proved a considerable success. The businessmen had taken part in talks with government officials and held their own discussions with their counterparts.

Mr Dell also reported that there had been a favourable reaction to his speech in Sao Paulo (see *Trade and Industry*, 26 August, page 367) when he had urged Brazil to relax its trading restrictions. In private discussion he said he had been given the impression that the import controls were not permanent but a reaction to a major balance of payments problem: Brazil's imports have risen from £6 billion to £13 billion in a period of two years.

## UK contributes £18m to Ifad

Over the next three years the UK is to contribute £18 million to the international fund for agricultural development (Ifad). An agreement for this contribution was ratified in London on 25 August by David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Ifad is a new fund set up principally to finance food production projects in the developing countries. Financing by the fund will be in the form of loans and grants, many of the former on highly concessional terms. Over $1,000 million has been pledged by governments who are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to cover the first three years of operations. The fund will be a specialised agency of the United Nations and is expected to begin operations in Rome as soon as sufficient governments have ratified the agreement.

Edmund Dell (left) and Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs (opposite) signing the Anglo-Venezuelan Agreement on Economic and Industrial Co-operation reviewed during Mr Dell's visit.

## British industry gains £9m from ODM aid

British industry received some £9 million in July from orders following grants and loans to developing countries, made by the Ministry of Overseas Development and administered by the Crown Agents.

The following were among the largest contracts accepted for financing in July, including earlier contracts now accepted for reimbursement from aid funds:

Fire tender (£24,085) for Tanzania from HCB Angus Ltd, Totton, Southampton; self-propelled cranes (£47,574) for Tanzania from RMP Equipment Ltd, London; conveying equipment (£24,000) for Afghanistan from Lorday Ltd, Wolverhampton; auto voltage stabilisers (£27,081) for Bangladesh from Zenith Electric Co Ltd, Milton Keynes; cattle carrying loadmaster (£144,100) for The Gambia from Davis Cheverton (Sales) Ltd, Cowes, Isle of Wight; spares for crushing plant (£231,367) for Sudan from Goodwin Barsby Ltd, Leicester; sulphate of ammonia (£55,500) for Bangladesh from Scottish Agricultural Industries, Edinburgh; mould for milk crates (£36,902) for Zambia from Tooling Products Ltd, Petersfield; textile spares (£21,720) for Bangladesh from James Massey Ferguson (UK) Ltd, Manchester; automatic shuttles/looms (£112,433) for Bangladesh from Bancroft Shuttles Bobbins, Blackburn; textile spares (£159,325) for Bangladesh from Platt Saco Lowell Ltd, Accrington; textile tester for fabric (£72,897) for Bangladesh from Goodbrand and Co Ltd, Rochdale; timber haulage trucks (£39,516) for Sri Lanka from Vauxhall Motors Ltd, Luton; forest tractors and trailers (£41,408) for Sri Lanka from James Jones and Sons Ltd, Larbert, Stirlingshire; cargo trucks (£47,000) for Sri Lanka from Vauxhall Motors Ltd, Luton; spares for buoys

(£68,780) for Pakistan from Aga Navigation Aids Ltd, Brentford; combine-harvesters (£131,516) for Tanzania from Massey Ferguson (UK) Ltd, Coventry; crawler tractors (£91,440) for Kenya from Aveling Marshall Ltd, Gainsborough; audio equipment (£100,174) for Kenya from Racal Datacom Ltd, Salisbury; electrical equipment (£40,262) for Mozambique from A. Reyrolle and Co Ltd, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear; electrical equipment (£33,516) for Mozambique from South Wales Switchgear Ltd, Blackwood, Gwent; paper making machinery (£73,657) for India from REB Willcox Ltd, London; gumming machines (£138,953) for India from David Carlow (Engineers), Glasgow; oilfield trucks (£196,932) for India from British Leyland International, Watford.

## UK firms at Moscow chemistry show...

A strong British group is being supported by the British Overseas Trade Board at the fourth international chemical exhibition 'Khimya 77' to be held in Moscow from 1 to 15 September.

Thirty-one companies will be represented on 21 stands in a British Pavilion. Exhibits will include a dry dispenser pharmaceutical mixer, materials-testing equipment, mechanical seals, dyestuffs, laser spectrophotometers, heat exchangers, ion exchangers, spectrometers, chromographs, labelling systems, petroleum products, chemicals, medical and veterinary pharmaceuticals, insecticides, cattle dips and project services for process plant.

Chemical and related products such as petrochemicals and fertilizers are designated as priority areas under the current Soviet five-year plan and are an important section of the Anglo-Soviet long term programme for the development of economic and industrial co-operation.

## ...and at four medical exhibitions

A total of 45 UK companies will present their most advanced technologies at four international medical events during September in Amsterdam and Paris, backed by the British Overseas Trade Board.

In Amsterdam, at the technical exhibitions of medical equipment organised in connection with the ninth international congress of electroencephalography and clinical neuro-physiology (4 to 9 September) and the eleventh world congress of neurology (11 to 16 September), the BOTB joint ventures of seven and six companies respectively are co-sponsored by the British Health-Care Export Council.

Both events are held every four years. They cover sophisticated medical fields in which the UK is among the world leaders.

The British Health-Care Export Council is also co-sponsoring the joint venture of 24 companies at the commercial technical exhibition complementing the second world congress of intensive care to be held in Paris from 19 to 23 September.

It is expected that some 4000 specialists from all over the world will attend these three importants events.

The BOTB joint venture of six firms at the laboratory, medical and scientific instruments exhibition, running from 21 to 29 September in Amsterdam, is arranged in co-operation with the British Laboratory Ware Association. It is the first official British participation at this major highly-specialised event which attracts a large worldwide attendance. Among exhibits, some of them new developments to all markets, there will be a pan balance with digital readout, gas detection systems, glassware, ultrafiltration and chemical analysis equipment.

## British tractors to aid Sri Lanka scheme

Britain has offered a grant of up to £4.3 million, together with £0.1 million for supporting technical co-operation, towards the cost of an International Development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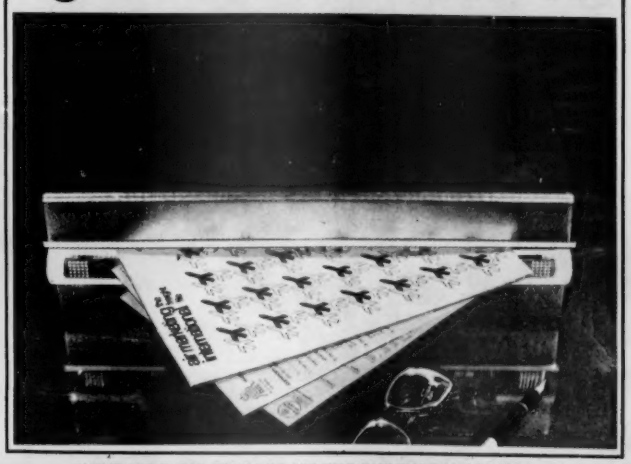


ENCIRCLE TI 580 ON PAGE 435 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Association (IDA) irrigation and land settlement project in the dry north-central area of Sri Lanka. Britain's capital aid contribution will be spent largely on British tractors and accessories. The technical co-operation contribution is to finance advisers in agronomy and farm machinery.

Canada, the Netherlands and the United States are also contributing to the £59 million project. It forms part of a long-term development scheme for the use of the waters of the Mahaweli Ganga, Ceylon's largest river.

The project will use water made available by an earlier IDA-financed stage of the scheme, to irrigate and settle 71 000 acres of new land and to help the Sri Lanka Government to complete the development of a further 34 000 acres. Some 27 000 families will benefit, and the project when completed will increase eight-fold the production of rice in the area as well as increasing the quantity of other crops.

## Leicester plans missions to Brazil and Middle East

Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce's programme of export missions for the first half of 1978 includes trips to Brazil and Iran.

The programme begins with a visit to Brazil from 22 January to 4 February 1978, when the party will call at Rio de Janeiro, Bello Horizonte (a fast-growing industrial area), and Sao Paulo. This mission will be open-ended so that members may go on to visit other Latin American markets if they wish. Cut off date for applications is 22 September.

The chamber will also visit the Iranian capital of Tehran between 10 March and 17 March, and will visit Saudi Arabia between 31 March and 12 April, when time will be spent in Jeddah, Riyadh and Dhahran. Cut off dates are: for Iran, 14 October; for Saudi Arabia, 29 November.

# Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. telephone inquiries should be addressed to he number at the end of the notice.

## 1631: Imports of certain textiles from Egypt, India and Singapore

As already announced, imports into the UK of certain textile goods from Egypt, India and Singapore are now subject to quantitative restriction. The goods affected and the quota levels for the period 1 August to 31 December 1977 are in the table

Imports of these goods were already subject to surveillance licensing. Outstanding licences issued under those arrangements in respect of these newly-restricted goods were revoked with effect from 26 August 1977.

| Country | Tariff heading/description | Quota |
|---|---|---|
| Egypt | **55.09** Other woven fabrics of cotton | 375 tonnes |
| India | **ex 61.02** Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, *other than those of silk or noil or other waste silk, of flax or of ramie and other than babies' garments*: dresses and skirts | 614 000 pcs |
| Singapore | **ex 60.05** Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, *other than those of silk or noil or other waste silk, of flax or of ramie and other than babies' garments*: jerseys, pull-overs, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers | 1 410 000 pcs |

**Note:** the quota for India covers both mill-made and handloom goods.

**Goods in transit**

Goods already in transit to the UK on 25 August will be licensed; traders should apply as soon as possible, and not later than 23 September in respect of such goods, submitting to Import Licensing Branch documentary evidence of the date of shipment of the goods, in support of a completed form ILB/A.

Only goods shipped after 31 July will count against the quotas; the administration of any remaining balance of the quotas will be the subject of a further notice in the near future.

**Letters of credit**

Traders are reminded that current exchange control regulations in respect of goods subject to quantitative restriction prohibit banks from opening letters of credit, or amending those subsisting, unless they are satisfied that a valid import licence has been issued for such goods.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 367.

## Export Year chairman presents ACE awards

David Royce, chairman of the executive committee for Export Year (right) presents the Export Council for the British Jewellery and Giftware Industries' 1976/77 ACE Award for Commendable Effort in Exporting (Jewellery Section) to Ken Griffiths of Jane Allen (Jewellery) Ltd at the International Gifts Fair at Olympia on 15 August.

## 1632: Import surveillance of certain iron and steel products

Notice to importers 1630 listed certain iron and steel products to which surveillance import licensing was being extended, and also gave details of modifications to the licensing arrangements. Traders should now note that the surveillance has been further extended to include high carbon ferro-manganese.

The list of products contained in notice to importers 1630 should therefore be regarded as including the following entry:

| Tariff heading | Description of goods |
|---|---|
| ex 73.02* | Ferro-manganese containing more than 2 per cent by weight of carbon (high carbon ferro-manganese) |

Accordingly, the licensing arrangements set out in notice to importers 1630 should be regarded as applying to the product described above.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276.

# Overseas trade export successes

## Leyland moves people in NZ...

Leyland International has won orders for 134 buses valued at £2.3 million from the cities of Wellington and Christchurch in New Zealand. Both Wellington and Christchurch have purchased the buses for their city suburban routes.

Wellington City Council has ordered 62 Leyland Leopard single-decker chassis valued at £900,000. Christchurch Transport Board will be taking delivery of 72 Bristol single-decker chassis valued at £1.4 million.

The Leopard and Bristol chassis will be delivered in completely-knocked-down form during 1978 to the New Zealand Motor Corporation, Leyland International's distributor, who will carry out assembly. The bodies will be made locally.

**Further information: circle 707**

## ...and sand in Qatar

Leyland Truck and bus division has shipped three 85-ton Scammel Contractors to Qatar to play a part in the expanding building industry.

The super heavyweight Leyland tractor units were coupled to 45-ton payload capacity end-tip semi-trailers and the combination was purchased by Ali Bin Ali Enterprises of Doha, Qatar. The Contractor was specified because of its bonneted configuration which keeps the driver cool when operating in hot climates, its payload capacity and proved reliability under the arduous conditions experienced in the Gulf States.

These outfits will be used to carry sand and aggregate from the quarries to a new concrete-block manufacturing plant near Doha.

**Further information: circle 708**

## Galbestos double for Libya

Building-product manufacturers HH Robertson (UK) Ltd of Chester has won two contracts for Libya with a combined value of £1 million.

The international airport being built at Sebha will use 40 000 m² of insulated Galbestos for the walls and roofs of hangars and stores buildings.

The second contract, valued at £250,000, is for the supply and erection supervision of 10 000 m² of Galbestos cladding for a major new medical store serving polyclinics in the Benghazi area.

Galbestos – a profiled steel sheet which has received multiple layers of protective coatings – is said to resist abrasion by wind-blown sand and not to deteriorate in colour or composition under intense sunlight.

**Further information: circle 709**

## Acid recovery plant for Yugoslavia

Valued at approximately £1 million, a contract for the design, engineering, procurement and supply, and on-site supervisory services for a waste sulphuric acid recovery plant has been awarded to Sirycon by Prva Iskra Baric.

Ninety tonnes a day of waste sulphuric acid will be denitrated and concentrated in a Chemico/Sirycon drum type concentrator from 70 per cent to 93 per cent strength for re-use in a Biazzi nitration plant associated with the client's proposed toluene di-isocyanate complex.

A loan of £825,000 to help finance the contract has been made available to Prva Iskra by Barclays Bank International and is guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

**Further information: circle 710**

## Australian deal for Avery

The Avery 1750 digital shop scale has brought in another £500,000-worth of export business from Australia. Through its associate Australian company, Avery Export is to supply 500 of these advanced electronic machines, together with almost 100 pre-pack labelling systems to the Australian retail sector.

This order will bring the total of Avery 1750s in Australia to almost 6500 machines. Nearly 2500 scales have been ordered in the last eight months alone.

**Further information: circle 711**

## Sweeping up

An export order for mechanical sweepers valued at £262,000 has been received by Blaw Knox, Rochester, Kent, The contract – for Italian government departments – includes an impressive total of 25 Pathmaster sweepers and is the largest single order for mechanical sweepers ever received by the company.

**Further information: circle 712**

## Singapore electrical firm sees Stars

Lim Kim Hai, an electrical concern in Kallang Junction, Singapore, ordered 'Stars' on the ICL system ten only 20 days after seeing it launched at the British high commission on 30 June 1977.

The new ICL system ten, a development of the Singer Business Machines System Ten computer, is a multi-purpose machine using a software package called system ten accounting and reporting system (Stars). Stars gives a full business management system for up to 36 companies running at the same time on the system ten but with different parameters applicable to each of the companies.

The ICL system ten for Lim Kim Hai is valued at about S $170,000 and the Stars package will be operational by the end of the year.

**Further information: circle 713**

## ESA checks out with CTL

Computer Technology has been awarded contracts totalling £750,000 by the European Space Agency to supply a number of 8050 computer systems with Camac interfaces for use in ground checkout stations for forthcoming satellite launches.

The systems to be supplied under the new contracts will primarily be used as a means of checking out the data handling capabilities of the satellite during the development stages and before the satellite launch.

The first deliveries of equipment will be sent to Italy for incorporation into comprehensive test equipment for the data handling aspects of satellites by another contractor. Later deliveries will be part of ground checkout facilities being provided by the European Space Technology Centre for a satellite launch by the Dutch government.

**Further information: circle 714**

## Cutting into Bahrain

Leeds-based Chas. F. Thackray, manufacturers and suppliers of surgical instruments, hospital furniture and sterilising equipment, has won an order, worth about £200,000, for the supply of operating-room equipment and surgical instruments to the new Salamaniya hospital in Bahrain.

**Further information: circle 715**

**Freepost reader service**

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

# Overseas trade country data

## Argentina

**Amendments to the import tariff.** Resolution 573, 6 July, amends the import duty for various items included in the following CCCN chapters:

15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 38. 44, 48, 68.

The same resolution also amends the description of goods falling under tariff no. 30.04.00.01 and also makes several alterations to the description of goods under CCCN 21.06, 21.07, 82.05 and 84.23.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

**Additions to the import tariff.** Resolution 531, 4 July, adds the following item to the import tariff:

| Tariff no./description | Import duty (cif) |
|---|---|
| 84.55.00.05 Printing blocks for electronic calculators | 50% |

Resolution 539, 5 July, includes several new items under CCCN 38.11. This resolution also eliminates the description under tariff no. 38.11.02.11 and replaces it with new wording.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

**Payment terms for capital goods.** The commercial department of the British embassy in Buenos Aires report that the Argentine Central Bank has issued Circular RC 701 which authorises firms, as from 14 July, to import capital goods in excess of US$50,000 and pay for them in a lump sum.

The circular states that these goods must be paid for by the importer with his own funds and that use is not to be made of loans given by a third party, either of foreign or local origin.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

## Australia

**Commercial motor vehicles.** The Industries Assistance Commission has released a draft of its report on commercial motor vehicles, parts and accessories. The draft has been released to give interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment on it within the commission's public inquiry system before the report is finally settled.

In order to receive submissions on the draft report the commission will hold a further public hearing in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra ACT 2600, on Monday, 19 September, commencing at 10.00 am. Persons intending to make a submission should advise the Secretary, IAC, at the above address, as soon as possible. Copies of evidence should reach the commission by 12 September 1977.

A copy of the draft report may be obtained on loan from the Department of Trade, Room 336, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319

Ref: CRE 1538/76

**Tyre cord fabrics.** A notice in *Trade and Industry* of 26 August reported the introduction of tariff quotas on imports of certain tyre cord fabrics.

Details of the Industries Assistance Commission reference announced at the same time have now been released. The new reference covers tyre cord fabrics of a kind falling within tariff item 51.04.2, 55.09.2, 59.11.2 or 70.20.1.

The commission has been requested to report on the employment effects of its recommendations, to relate any recommendations for change to the capacity of the economy to absorb the changes involved and to report on the assistance required to maintain the present level of activity and employment in the production of the goods under reference.

The government has specified 30 November 1977 as the date by which the IAC is to present its report. Dates and locations for the commission's public hearings, at which UK interests may give evidence, will be published when available.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1455/77

**Textiles, clothing and footwear.** In a statement on 17 August to the Australian parliament, the Ministers for Industry and Commerce and Business and Consumer Affairs clarified government policy on the textiles, clothing and footwear industries. The basic position is that it regards efficient textiles, clothing and footwear sectors as an important and continuing part of Australia's manufacturing industry and recognises their significance in terms of employment and related social considerations.

The government will apply what it termed in the recent white paper on manufacturing industry 'sectoral' policies to meet the special problems of these industries. Support will be provided for a defined period during which the industries concerned will be expected to make a real effort to improve their structure and efficiency and hence improve their long-term outlook.

The Industries Assistance Commission will be asked to provide advice on the construction and implementation of a policy which takes the government's basic position into account. In addition, the IAC will be asked to pay specific attention in its final report to the employment implications of its specific recommendations.

The IAC will be asked to submit a separate and independent report within 60 days as to the detailed arrangements required to maintain to the fullest extent practicable, the present level of activity and employment in the production of the goods covered by the existing references for a period of three years from mid-1977. Further details of this reference will be published when available.

Copies of the joint ministerial statement are available from Room 336, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The public hearing on the draft reports notified in *Trade and Industry*, 19 August, has now been postponed. Further details will be published when available.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 671/77-677/77

**Footwear, textile and apparel quotas.** A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 27 May, reported that the Australian government had decided to extend the validity period of quota allocations for a period of six months in respect of textiles and apparel to 31 August 1978 and for footwear to 30 June 1978. It has just been announced that the supplementary quotas for the additional six months will be 20 per cent less than those currently in force, that all quotas will be transferable, and that for all quotas allocated on a historical basis, a moving-base period will be used. A reservation of 15 per cent of total quotas will be made for cases involving anomalies. Validity periods for the supplementary allocations will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Footwear | 1 January to 30 June 1978 |
| Brassieres | 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 |
| Other clothing and textiles | 1 March to 31 August 1978 |

Additional duties for all goods imported in excess of the permitted quota will remain at present levels. With regard to brassieres, the present rate of $A2 per garment will not now be phased down, and with regard to footwear, the current 10 per cent interchangeability provision between leather and non-leather footwear licences will not apply to the supplementary quota allocation and the provision will not apply after 31 December 1977. In addition the threshold price for high-price footwear will be raised from A$18 to A$21 fob per pair immediately and the current provision allowing anticipation of quota will be cancelled.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

## Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

**Copper ore and concentrates.** A reference was sent to the Industries Assistance Commission on 4 August for inquiry and report as to whether assistance should be accorded to the production of copper ores and concentrates and, if so, what should be the nature, extent and duration of such assistance.

The commission has been asked to provide a report within 60 days from the date of the reference on whether short-term assistance should be accorded to the production of copper ores and concentrates.

A public hearing was held in Canberra on 1 September.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1456/77

## Barbados

**Metrication.** The Barbados authorities have announced that the Weights and Measures Act 1977, referred to in *Trade and Industry*, 29 July, page 187, came into operation on 1 August.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

**Consumption tax.** By SI 1977, 149, the Barbados authorities have announced the following amendments to the rates of consumption tax payable on the items listed below:

| Tariff no./description of goods | Rate of duty |
|---|---|
| **22.09.2** | |
| Brandy | $10.00 per proof gallon |
| **ex 34.02** | |
| Surface-acting agents and washing preparations without soap (detergents) | 10% *ad val.* |
| **ex 84.17.1 and ex 85.12** | |
| Water heaters (except solar) | 30% *ad val.* |
| **ex 85.15.1** | |
| Radios, radio gramophones | 20% *ad val.* |

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

## Israel

**General marking regulations.** The Israeli authorities have issued an amendment to the Commodities and Services Control (General Marking of Commodities) Order 1975. The effect of this amendment is that the markings on the goods to which the order applies must now be printed or stamped on the commodity or container. However where the marking cannot be done in this manner it is permissable for it to be done on a label gummed, stuck or attached to the commodity or to the container in such a manner as not to be easily removed.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 548/461.

**Standards.** The following Israeli standards have been declared official and compliance with them will be compulsory 60 days from 15 July 1977:

IS 231 Screwed electric fuses with fuse link: 24A and 63A fuses for rear connection.
IS 901 Portable electric immersion heaters.
IS 236 Screwed electric heaters with cartridge 100A and 200A for carriers, cartidges, etc.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of the standards and copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1, tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933.

British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ, tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

## Lebanon

**Customs duty amendments and exemptions.** The Lebanese *Official Gazette* 22, 21 July, published details of amendments to the customs tariff as follows:

| CCCN/description of goods | Basis for collection | Normal tariff |
|---|---|---|
| **02.02** | | |
| Dead poultry and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| 11 a Dead hens and pullets the duty not be less than | KN value | 100 piastres 18% |
| 21 b Other | Value | No change |
| **04.05** | | |
| Birds' eggs and yolks, fresh, dried, or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not: | | |
| 12 1 In the shell the duty not to be less than | One egg Value | 3 piastres 25% |
| 19 2 Other | No change | |
| **15.13** | | |
| Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats: | | |
| 11 a Possessing preventive or curative properties (Remainder unchanged.) | Value | 18% |
| **39.07** | | |
| The following new subheading 84 j has been added: | | |
| 84 j Empty bags and containers specifically intended for the packing of medical sera | Value | Free |
| The former subheading j has now been changed to k and the duties remain unchanged. | | |
| **47.02** | | |
| Waste paper and paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper-making | Value | Free |
| **85.20** | | |
| The subheading 11 A has now been changed to 12 A to include aluminium and reads as follows: | | |
| 12 A Copper or aluminium bases for electric bulbs, whether or not incorporating other materials; electrodes for electric lamps and tubes: | Value | No change |

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

## Luxembourg

**Phyto pharmaceutical products.** The Luxembourg *Memorial* A41, 26 July 1977, published a decree dated 29 June completing the decree of 20 March 1975 prohibiting the use of certain materials in phyto pharmaceutical products.

Copies of this decree (in French) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467./

## Malta

**Import licensing.** The Malta *Government Gazette*, 19 August, carried legal notice 116 of 1977 which added the following timber products to the list of goods requiring an import licence:

Blockboard, chipboard (particle board), hardboard, plywood and veneers.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

## Netherlands

**Fertilisers.** A decree, 11 July, ('Staatsblad' 459), published on 18 August contains provisions regarding fertilisers. It comes into force on 18 December.

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

## New Zealand

**Beer, spirits and tobacco.** The New Zealand government has introduced new rates of customs duty for the import of beer, spirits and tobacco products.

This legislation came into effect on 22 July.

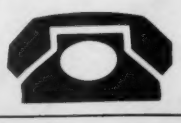
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

## Nigeria

**Control of advance payments for machinery and equipment.** The Central Bank of Nigeria has announced that all applications occasioning deferred-payment arrangements, instalment-payments and prepayments referred to the Imports Office of their Exchange Control Department should be submitted through an authorised dealer and must be supported with the following documents:

1 Certified proforma invoice.
2 A certified copy of the agreement between the exporter and importer.
3 Letter of indemnity from the authorised dealer through which the application is submitted to the effect that should the parties not perform, the authorised dealer will refund the amount earlier remitted to the Central Bank.
4 Performance bond issued by the overseas bank guaranteeing that the exporter is capable to perform.
5 Report of the feasibility studies carried out by the applicant on the project.
6 Production of Certificate of Acceptance issued by the Industrial Inspectorate Division of the Federal Ministry of Industries in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Inspectorate Decree 1970.
7 Satisfactory evidence of the source of funds to cover the cost of the project/purchase of equipment by the importer.

The new requirements will take immediate effect. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064.



**CRE** Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

**OTAR** Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

## Peru

**Import regulation.** The Central Reserve Bank has announced that from week ending 2 August all imports worth US$2,000 or more must be financed for 180 days or more. The regulation applies to both public and private sector imports and the only exceptions are for foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

## St Lucia

**Consumption tax.** By Act no. 14 of 1977, the St Lucia authorities have announced amendments to the rates of consumption tax payable on items classified under the following tariff nos:

10.06, 36.06, 85.15, 87.09, 91.01

Consumption tax is no longer payable on goods imported under the following tariff nos:

28.02, 28.03, 28.05, 28.14, 28.15, 28.18 to 28.29, 28.32 to 28.37, 28.40, 28.41, 28.43, 28.44, 28.45, 28.47 to 28.55, 28.57, 28.58, 29.06, 29.07, 29.08, 29.09, 29.10, 29.12, 29.15, 29.17 to 29.37, 29.40, 29.43, 29.45, 30.03

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

## South Africa

**Customs tariff changes.** The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 15 July:

R 1279 CCC nos 42.03, 60.02, 60.06 and 61.10. The rate of duty on certain gloves, mittens and mitts, specially reinforced or designed for the protection of industrial workers, is amended from 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (preferential) to 20 per cent or 40c per pair.

R 1317 CCC nos. 27.07, 27.10 and 29.01. The rate of customs duty on certain petroleum products is increased by 425c per 1000 litres.

Anti-Dumping Duties

R 1280 Item 208.00, 208.02 and 211.11. (Deletion of items 208.00 and 208.02, and under 211.11 of tariff heading 60.06.) The provisions for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on certain gloves, specially reinforced or designed for the protection of industrial workers, are withdrawn.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Customs tariff application list 20/77, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 19 August, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Phenoplast moulding powders (resitols), classifiable under tariff subheading 39.01.10.30, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

2 Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing reinforcing fabric, and similar materials (including endless bands) of copper wire, classifiable under tariff subheading 74.11.10, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

3 Xanthates (including isopropyl, amyl, butyl and ethyl xanthates), classifiable under tariff subheading 29.31.15, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* or 70c per kg less 80 per cent of the fob price to 30 per cent *ad valorem* or 88c per kg less 70 per cent of the fob price.

Customs tariff application list 19/77, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 12 August, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Rubberised textile fabrics (excluding rubberised knitted or crocheted goods), classifiable under tariff subheading 59.11.90, from the existing rates of duty to 25 per cent *ad valorem* or 120c per kg.

2 Cellulose nitrates, classifiable under tariff subheading 39.03.20, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

## Spain

**Import procedures.** The Spanish customs authorities have said that, since the extension to the UK of the 1970 EEC/Spain agreement with effect from 1 July 1977, some UK exporters have been causing problems by using the wrong EUR forms.

Most of the problems have been caused by firms using EUR forms pre-authenticated for use in Efta trade. These forms bear the 'UK Customs Headquarters' stamp printed on the first page and a printed customs signature. The Spanish authorities insist on a rubber (dated) customs post stamp and a written signature.

The other problem concerns the use of older EUR forms. The Spanish have only agreed to accept the newer form which is inscribed in box 4 on the first page '4. Country, group of countries or territory in which the products are considered as originating EEC'. The latest versions bear a

## High-speed weigher to be promoted in Africa

**Components being weighed against a 'master' on an Avery 0217. Weighing accuracy becomes increasingly important as materials that were once relatively cheap and abundant become scarce and expensive. The high-speed 0217, with its accuracy of 1 in 10 000 or less, will be part of the extensive range of weighing equipment being promoted in Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania and Mauritius when the company's representative, John Utley, joins the visiting Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce trade mission from 11 to 28 September.**

form date in the bottom right-hand corner of July 1977.

Firms who know or strongly suspect that they might have supplied incorrect documents are advised to take urgent steps to send the correct forms, properly dated and signed, to their Spanish importers. The EUR forms are valid for only two months, and failure to lodge correct documents within that period will result in the importer having to pay duty at the full general rate. At best this will result in claims from the importer for reimbursement of excess duty paid and it is bound to impair customer/supplier relations. It could however result in heavy fines by Spanish customs and legal action by the importer against the exporter to recover excess costs.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3472/5333.

## Syria

**Import duties.** According to an unconfirmed press report of 11 August, import duties on refrigerators and home electrical appliances have been increased to 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

The effective date is not known and no further details are available at present.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

## Thailand

**Ingredients of cosmetics.** The Thai Ministry of Public Health has issued notice 5(BE2520), which came into force on 6 April, that shows the ratio allowed of those ingredients that are used in the manufacture of certain cosmetics, as follows:

| Name | Ratio fixed for use not to exceed (in %) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Caustic potash, except used in the manufacture of soaps | 5.0 | Solvent in nail varnish |
| | | For other products containing pH not exceeding 11 |
| | 2.0 | For hair straightening liquid |
| Caustic soda, except used in the manufacture of soaps | 5.0 | Solvent in nail varnish |
| | | For other products containing pH at not exceeding 11 |
| | 2.0 | For hair straightening liquid |

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

**Import of vegetables for propagation.** The Thai government has stated that the import duty on vegetables known as French Bean or Green Bean *Phaseolus Vulgaris* and Cow Pea *Vigna Sinensis* imported for propagation purposes under tariff heading CCCN 07.05 was reduced to 5 per cent with effect from 12 July.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

**Import fee on electric motors.** The Thai Board of Investment has issued notice 23/2520 whereby a special fee of 15 per cent of the *cif* price is placed on the import of electric induction motors, with capacity of 0.25 to 3 hp, under CCCN 85.01 b.

To protect those industries with promotional privileges, the Board of Investment shall determine which imports fall into this category and inform the customs department.

This notice came into effect on 15 July and remains in force until 14 July 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

## Tonga

**Exchange rate.** Tonga has devalued its currency by 1.5 per cent. The exchange rate is now £1 = T $1.53 with effect from 5 August 1977.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

## United States

**Dishwashers.** The *Federal Register* dated 8 August 1977 published a final rule by the Federal Energy Administration prescribing a test procedure for the energy consumption of dishwashers.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

**Children's clothing.** The *Federal Register* dated 4 August 1977 published a rule proposed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to deny an application by the State of California under the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt children's clothing flammability regulations from pre-emption.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

**Consumer electronic products.** The *Federal Register* dated 3 August 1977 published a rule proposed by the United States Customs Service to change the country of origin marking on radios, television sets and similar consumer products. Written comments by 2 September 1977 to Commissioner of Customs, Regulations and Legal Publications Division, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20229.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

**Citizens band (CB) transceivers.** The International Trade Commission has started an escape clause investigation into imports into the United States of citizen band (CB) transceivers. A public hearing will be held on 1 November 1977 in Washington. Requests for appearances should be received by the Secretary to the Commission by noon, 27 October 1977.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

**Architectural glazing materials.** The *Federal Register*, 9 August, published a rule by the CPSC excluding the application on category 1 products of the standard to patinaed, faceted and leaded glass. A copy of the text is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

**Energy conservation for appliances.** The *Federal Register*, 11 August, published rules proposed by the Federal Energy Administration to improve the energy efficiency targets for air conditioning equipment. Written comments (15 copies) should be sent by 12 September to Federal Energy Administration, Box OG, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC 20461.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

## Uruguay

**Refrigeration chambers.** Decree 369, 24 June, extends the concessions granted by decree 258, 3 April 1975. This decree affects refrigeration chambers, prefabricated refrigeration chambers and parts and exempts such imports from the payment of surcharges (except the 10 per cent minimum surcharge), port charges, the 18 per cent additional import tax and any other import tax until 31 December.

A copy of the decree is available (in Spanish) from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

**Agricultural machinery and tractors.** Decree 332, 10 June, extends the concessions granted by decree 924, 21 November 1974. This decree exempts agricultural machinery and tractors from the payment of consular charges and port charges until 21 December.

A copy of the decree is available in Spanish from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.


## Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

# Statistics

## The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

| | Gross domestic product (average estimate) | Consumers' expenditure | Fixed capital expenditure | | Changes in stocks | | | Balance of payments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries excl. shipping | Manufacturing industry | Wholesalers | Retailers | Current balance | Visible balance | Invisible balance |
| | at 1970 prices | | at 1970 prices | | at 1970 prices | | | at current prices | | |
| Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976 | 1970 | £ million | £ million | | £ million 10,528 | 1,830 | 1,929 | £ million | | |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 31,644 | 2,130 | 1,799 | 325 | 68 | −16 | 733 | −25 | 758 |
| 1971 | 101.7 | 32,505 | 1,991 | 1,930 | −148 | 52 | 18 | 1,087 | 280 | 807 |
| 1972 | 104.3 | 34,402 | 1,739 | 2,071 | −145 | 48 | 15 | 131 | −702 | 833 |
| 1973 | 110.2 | 36,003 | 1,753 | 2,414 | 597 | 102 | 379 | −752 | −2,334 | 1,582 |
| 1974 | 109.9 | 35,590 | 2,028 | 2,414 | 634 | 81 | −109 | −3,380 | −5,221 | 1,841 |
| 1975 | 107.7 | 35,234 | 1,745 | 2,034 | −429 | −111 | −65 | −1,650 | −3,195 | 1,545 |
| 1976 | 108.9 | 35,290 | 1,659 | 1,974 | 5 | 23 | 9 | −1,458 | −3,574 | 2,116 |
| 1975 1st qtr. | 109.5 | 8,988 | 472 | 516 | −31 | −23 | −44 | −541 | −947 | 406 |
| 2nd qtr. | 107.4 | 8,833 | 446 | 513 | −74 | −51 | −61 | −309 | −655 | 346 |
| 3rd qtr. | 106.6 | 8,724 | 420 | 512 | −209 | −26 | 16 | −579 | −967 | 388 |
| 4th qtr. | 107.4 | 8,689 | 407 | 494 | −115 | −12 | 24 | −221 | −626 | 405 |
| 1976 1st qtr. | 109.1 | 8,811 | 405 | 471 | 0 | 26 | 33 | −117 | −534 | 417 |
| 2nd qtr. | 108.2 | 8,730 | 407 | 489 | −66 | −20 | −45 | −397 | −915 | 518 |
| 3rd qtr. | 108.3 | 8,824 | 421 | 506 | −2 | 14 | 16 | −538 | −1,143 | 605 |
| 4th qtr. | 110.0 | 8,925 | 426 | 508 | 73 | 3 | 5 | −406 | −982 | 576 |
| 1977 1st qtr. | 109.1 | 8,720 | 419 | 507 | 125 | 51 | 72 | −327 | −968 | 641 |
| 2nd qtr. | | 8,620pe | 432 p | 512 p | 128 p | 29 p | −5 p | −50 | −710 | 660 e |
| % change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs. | +1.2 | −2.3 | +0.5 | +0.5 | | | | | | |
| on a year earlier | +1.2 | −1.1 | +4.8 | +6.1 | | | | | | |

| | Industrial production | | Personal expenditure | | Prices and earnings | | | | | Labour (UK) | | | Visible trade (Volume) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total all industries | Total manufacturing industries | Retail sales | Cars: new registrations | Retail prices | % increase on a year earlier | Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used | Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales | Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered) | Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students | % of total employees | Unfilled vacancies for adults | Export | Import |
| | at 1970 prices | | at 1971 prices | monthly averages | (not seasonally adjusted) | | | | (old series) | mid-month count | | mid-month count | On a balance of payments basis at 1970 prices | |
| Base of index £m in base year Series in | 1970 | 1970 | 1971 15,895 | thousands | Jan. 1974 | | 1970 | 1970 | Jan. 1970 | thousands | | thousands | 1970 7,907 | 1970 7,932 |
| 1971 | 100.3 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 153.4† | 9.4 | 104.6 | 109.0 | 119.4 | 775.8 | 3.4 | 130.9 | 106.7 | 104.2 |
| 1972 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 105.8 | 138.6 | 164.3† | 7.1 | 109.2 | 114.8 | 134.8 | 854.9 | 3.7 | 147.3 | 107.1 | 116.7 |
| 1973 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 137.1 | 179.4† | 9.2 | 144.5 | 123.2 | 152.6 | 611.0 | 2.6 | 307.0 | 122.2 | 133.8 |
| 1974 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 109.9 | 102.8 | 108.5 | 16.0 | 215.3 | 152.0 | 179.6 | 599.7ø | 2.6ø | 302.7ø | 131.2 | 136.2 |
| 1975 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 107.9 | 97.2 | 134.8 | 24.2 | 235.4 | 188.7 | 227.6 | 929.0 | 3.9 | 150.0ø | 125.6 | 126.4 |
| 1976 | 102.3 | 103.5 | 108.1 | 104.7 | 157.1 | 16.5 | 299.0 | 219.6 | 263.3 | 1,269.8ø | 5.4ø | 120.4ø | 135.9 | 134.2 |
| 1976 1st qtr. | 102.0 | 102.2 | 107.3 | 103 | 149.4 | 22.5 | 266.5 | 206.9 | 250.9 | 1,220.3 | 5.2 | 116.7 | 131.5 | 126.1 |
| 2nd qtr. | 102.5 | 103.7 | 107.6 | 106 | 154.9 | 16.0 | 292.6 | 214.4 | 258.6 | 1,252.1 | 5.3 | 119.4 | 137.1 | 134.6 |
| 3rd qtr. | 101.6 | 103.7 | 108.9 | 97 | 158.5 | 13.7 | 306.8 | 223.2 | 265.5 | 1,305.5 | 5.5 | 123.6 | 134.2 | 137.9 |
| 4th qtr. | 103.0 | 104.5 | 108.5 | 113 | 165.8 | 15.0 | 329.9 | 233.9 | 272.8 | 1,316.8ø | 5.6ø | .. | 140.8 | 138.1 |
| 1977 1st qtr. | 103.5 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 104 | 174.1 | 16.5 | 341.5 | 248.0 | 280.2 | 1,330.2 | 5.6 | .. | 140.7 | 142.4 |
| 2nd qtr. | 102.8 p | 103.8 p | 103.9 | 102 | 181.9 | 17.4 | 347.8 | 259.2 | 285.3 | 1,330.4 | 5.6 | 159.2 | 148.8 | 144.0 |
| 1976 July | 101.5 | 103.8 | 108.8 | 91 | 156.3 | 12.9 | 302.0 | 219.8 | 263.1 | 1,288.9 | 5.5 | 118.6 | 130.4 | 139.4 |
| Aug. | 100.7 | 102.7 | 108.9 | 115 | 158.5 | 13.8 | 304.0 | 223.4 | 267.2 | 1,308.8 | 5.6 | 126.2 | 134.9 | 133.7 |
| Sept. | 102.5 | 104.5 | 108.9 | 86 | 160.6 | 14.3 | 314.4 | 226.3 | 266.1 | 1,318.7 | 5.6 | 125.9 | 137.3 | 140.4 |
| Oct. | 102.7 | 104.8 | 108.1 | 109 | 163.5 | 14.7 | 327.7 | 230.0 | 269.0 | 1,307.9 | 5.5 | 124.5 | 140.8 | 140.6 |
| Nov. | 103.3 | 104.9 | 109.2 | 119 | 165.8 | 15.0 | 331.8 | 234.6 | 272.2 | .. | .. | .. | 138.1 | 140.1 |
| Dec. | 103.1 | 103.7 | 108.3 | 111 | 168.0 | 15.1 | 330.2 | 237.2 | 277.1 | 1,325.7 e | 5.6 e | .. | 143.3 | 133.6 |
| 1977 Jan. | 103.6 | 105.2 | 106.7 | 93 | 172.4 | 16.6 | 337.8 | 244.9 | 278.1 | 1,338.2 | 5.7 | .. | 141.0 | 153.9 |
| Feb. | 103.6 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 118 | 174.1 | 16.2 | 339.5 | 248.2 | 278.7 | 1,331.4 | 5.6 | 150.5 | 138.3 | 133.8 |
| Mar. | 103.2 | 105.4 | 103.1 | 102 | 175.8 | 16.7 | 347.2 | 250.8 | 283.8 | 1,321.1 | 5.6 | 157.3 | 142.9 | 139.4 |
| Apr. | 103.0 | 104.2 | 103.4 | 108 | 180.3 | 17.5 | 349.7 | 255.4 | 283.1 | 1,322.6 | 5.6 | 158.5 | 148.8 | 138.6 |
| May | 104.6 | 106.3 | 104.4 | 108 | 181.7 | 17.1 | 348.3 | 259.8 | 286.2 | 1,315.9 | 5.6 | 161.2 | 145.0 | 142.2 |
| June | 100.7 p | 100.9 p | 103.8 | 90 | 183.6 | 17.7 | 345.3 p | 262.4 p | 286.7 p | 1,352.9 | 5.7 | 157.8 | 152.5 | 151.3 |
| July | | | 107½ p | 109 | 183.8 | 17.6 | 345.8 p | 265.8 p | | 1,402.2 | 5.9 | 152.7 | 152.1 p | 149.0 p |
| Aug. | | | | | | | | | | 1,413.9 p | 6.0 | 154.1 p | | |
| % change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months | −0.7 | −1.6 | +1.1 | −6.4 | +3.6 | | +0.3 | +4.5 | +1.8 | +5.3 | | | + 4½ | +7½ |
| on a year earlier | +0.3 | — | −2.3 | +5.1 | +17.5 | | +16.3 | +20.9 | +10.3 | +8.0 | | | +11 | +7½ |

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. Not available ø Average of available months e Estimate **Inquiries: 01-215 3453**

# United Kingdom trade in the second quarter 1977

**This article covers the same ground as previous ones but the ordering of the text has been slightly changed and the tables re-numbered accordingly. Sections 1 and 2 concentrate on recent movements in the trade figures on balance of payments (BOP) and overseas trade statistics (OTS) bases, respectively. Section 3 concludes with a summary account of the movements in the visible trade over a longer period in order to put the recent figures in perspective.**

## Table 1 Total trade: value, volume and unit value indices

Seasonally adjusted except Unit Values. Balance of payments basis

| | | | | Unit value indices (not seasonally adjusted) | | | Volume indices | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports fob | Imports fob | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Terms of trade[1] | Exports | Imports | Relative volume index[2] |
| | £m | £m | £m | 1970 = 100 | 1970 = 100 | 1970 = 100 | 1970 = 100 | 1970 = 100 | 1970 = 100 |
| 1970 | 8 121 | 8 146 | −25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 9 061 | 8 781 | +280 | 105.6 | 104.7 | 100.9 | 106.7 | 104.2 | 102.4 |
| 1972 | 9 449 | 10 151 | −702 | 111.1 | 109.7 | 101.3 | 107.1 | 116.7 | 91.8 |
| 1973 | 12 115 | 14 468 | −2 353 | 126.0 | 139.9 | 90.1 | 122.2 | 133.8 | 91.3 |
| 1974 | 16 538 | 21 732 | −5 194 | 162.7 | 217.2 | 74.9 | 132.0 | 136.4 | 96.8 |
| 1975 | 19 461 | 22 664 | −3 203 | 198.5 | 246.1 | 80.7 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 99.7 |
| 1976 | 25 416 | 28 987 | −3 571 | 240.6 | 300.3 | 80.1 | 136.6 | 134.3 | 101.7 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 4 664 | 5 608 | −944 | 184.9 | 240.9 | 76.8 | 129.4 | 127.9 | 101.2 |
| 2nd | 4 632 | 5 289 | −657 | 193.4 | 241.5 | 80.1 | 123.2 | 122.0 | 101.0 |
| 3rd | 4 828 | 5 802 | −974 | 202.2 | 247.5 | 81.7 | 121.8 | 128.4 | 94.9 |
| 4th | 5 337 | 5 965 | −628 | 210.1 | 260.9 | 80.5 | 130.2 | 127.5 | 102.1 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 642 | 6 180 | −538 | 219.0 | 269.1 | 81.4 | 132.2 | 126.2 | 104.8 |
| 2nd | 6 242 | 7 149 | −907 | 234.2 | 292.6 | 80.0 | 137.8 | 134.7 | 102.3 |
| 3rd | 6 429 | 7 573 | −1 144 | 247.4 | 308.2 | 80.3 | 134.9 | 138.0 | 97.8 |
| 4th | 7 103 | 8 085 | −982 | 261.7 | 331.0 | 79.1 | 141.5 | 138.2 | 102.4 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 440 | 8 402 | −962 | 274.5 | 341.4 | 80.4 | 141.2 | 142.3 | 98.9 |
| 2nd | 8 036 | 8 732 | −696 | 280.9 | 350.7 | 80.1 | 149.3 | 143.9 | 103.4 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +8 | +4 | | +2½ | +2½ | −½ | +5½ | +1 | +4½ |

[1] Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index. [2] Export Volume Index as percentage of the Import Volume Index.

## Table 2 Trade in oil [1]

Seasonally adjusted. Balance of payments basis

| | | Imports | | | | | Exports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance of visible trade | Total | Crude oil | | | Rest of division | Total | Crude oil[2] | Rest of division |
| | £m fob | £m fob | £m fob | Million tons | Average value per ton £ fob | £m fob | £m fob | £m fob | £m fob |
| 1970 | −484 | 660 | 450 | 100.4 | 4.5 | 210 | 176 | 8 | 168 |
| 1971 | −650 | 862 | 643 | 105.6 | 6.1 | 219 | 212 | 10 | 202 |
| 1972 | −658 | 877 | 659 | 102.7 | 6.4 | 218 | 219 | 21 | 198 |
| 1973 | −942 | 1 283 | 941 | 111.5 | 8.4 | 342 | 341 | 24 | 317 |
| 1974 | −3 422 | 4 118 | 3 347 | 109.1 | 30.7 | 771 | 696 | 29 | 667 |
| 1975 | −3 106 | 3 827 | 3 069 | 85.6 | 35.9 | 758 | 721 | 30 | 691 |
| 1976 | −3 960 | 5 121 | 4 089 | 85.6 | 47.8 | 1 032 | 1 161 | 177 | 984 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −774 | 948 | 758 | 22.2 | 34.3 | 190 | 174 | 7 | 167 |
| 2nd | −683 | 841 | 697 | 20.7 | 33.8 | 144 | 158 | 1 | 157 |
| 3rd | −784 | 976 | 800 | 22 4 | 35.6 | 176 | 192 | 6 | 186 |
| 4th | −865 | 1 062 | 814 | 20.3 | 40.2 | 248 | 197 | 16 | 181 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −960 | 1 178 | 928 | 21.4 | 43.4 | 250 | 218 | 18 | 200 |
| 2nd | −957 | 1 217 | 955 | 20.5 | 46.5 | 262 | 260 | 24 | 236 |
| 3rd | −1 041 | 1 354 | 1 079 | 21.8 | 49.6 | 275 | 313 | 45 | 268 |
| 4th | −1 002 | 1 372 | 1 127 | 21.9 | 51.9 | 245 | 370 | 90 | 280 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −816 | 1 268 | 1 011 | 18.8 | 53.8 | 257 | 452 | 163 | 289 |
| 2nd | −725 | 1 236 | 973 | 17.6 | 55.2 | 263 | 511 | 239 | 272 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | | −2½ | −3½ | −6 | +2½ | +2½ | +13 | +47 | −5½ |

[1] Petroleum and petroleum products (division 33 of SITC (R)) – see note 7. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

## Section 1 : Recent movements in visible trade – balance of payments basis

**Total trade and oil**

see tables 1 and 2 and note 9

In the second quarter of 1977 there was a deficit on visible trade of £696 million compared with £962 million in the first quarter (which included an erratically high figure for imports in January – see note 9). In the second quarter there were substantial imports of North Sea oil and gas production installations and other equipment, valued at around £300 million.

Total exports were valued at £8,036 million, 8 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Total imports, at £8,732 million, showed an increase of 4 per cent, but excluding North Sea installations were unchanged between the two quarters. The first quarter included the high January figure referred to above.

The reduction in the visible trade deficit between these quarters was attributable to a 4½ per cent increase in the relative volume index as the export volume index rose by 5½ per cent compared with a 1 per cent increase in the import volume index. The sharp rise in export volume in the second quarter was from a subdued first quarter level. The rise in import volume wholly resulted from the North Sea installation arrivals. Excluding these, import volume fell by 1½ per cent partly reflecting the high January figure and lower oil imports as a result of North Sea production. In the first half of 1977 the export volume of manufactured goods was 5 per cent higher than in the previous half year. This is likely to have been faster than the rate of growth of world trade in this period.

North Sea oil production has been increasing during 1977 and is now accounting for between a third and a half of our domestic requirements. With this increasing production, exports of crude oil rose sharply, while oil imports fell to 17.6 million tons their lowest quarterly volume level of the decade. Crude oil exports rose to £239 million, a rise of 47 per cent on the first quarter level and crude oil imports were valued at £973 million.

Trade in petroleum and petroleum products as a whole was in deficit in the second quarter by £725 million, compared with a deficit of £816 million in the first quarter of 1977.

The terms of trade index showed little change as the unit value indices for each of exports and imports showed a rise of 2½ per cent. The slow down in these unit value movements, as compared with previous quarters, reflected the stability of sterling since the late Autumn of 1976. The rise in the export unit value index was the smallest quarterly increase since the end of 1972.

**Area analysis**

see table 3

The EEC share of UK total exports rose to a record level of 37 per cent in the second quarter, as our exports to this area increased by 10 per cent. With imports rising by only 1½ per cent between these quarters the deficit on the visible balance fell to £327 million its lowest quarterly level for four years. The balance with the rest of western Europe

worsened to a deficit of £107 million but would have been in surplus but for the arrival of North Sea oil production installations. Since the first quarter of 1975 our trading position with this area has generally been in surplus except in quarters including high deliveries of these installations.

The second quarter deficit of £249 million with north America was a slight reduction on the first quarter level, but nonetheless continues the high level of deficits of the preceding three quarters. In the past year, there has also been a worsening of our trading position with the other developed countries as exports have risen only slowly. The balance deteriorated further in the second quarter to a deficit of £153 million.

In contrast, over the past year, our trading position with the oil exporting countries has improved markedly with exports rising and imports falling in value as North Sea oil has come on stream. In the first quarter of 1977 a surplus was recorded for the first time since 1970. In the second quarter there was a further improvement in the visible balance to a surplus of £168 million. In this quarter there was a sharp fall in the deficit on visible trade with the rest of the world to £12 million, representing a return to the levels experienced in the last three quarters of 1976.

## Section 2: Recent movements in exports and imports – overseas trade statistics basis

Commentary in this section relates to figures on an overseas trade statistics basis. The relationship between these figures and those on a balance of payments basis is shown in table 4, with the reasons for the differences explained in note 1.

**Exports by area**

see tables 5 and 6

In the second quarter of 1977 exports were valued at £8,332 million seasonally adjusted on an overseas trade statistics basis, 10 per cent more than in the previous quarter. Deliveries to the developed countries rose by 8½ per cent in these three months and to the developing countries by 10 per cent; both of these rises were faster than in the first quarter of 1977.

UK exports to the EEC in the second quarter rose by 10 per cent to £3,055 million, an improvement compared with the previous three months when it was only 5 per cent. With the exception of Italy all countries in the community received increased exports. The fall of 3½ per cent in deliveries to Italy was spread over several commodities and was only partly offset by a rise in shipments of petroleum and petroleum products. Exports to the Netherlands rose by 24 per cent, the highest rise in the community, due mainly to sharp increases in dairy products and crude oil deliveries. Increased shipments of metals and transport equipment contributed to the 10 per cent rise in exports to Denmark, which remains our smallest market in the EEC. Deliveries to Belgium and Luxembourg rose by 8½ per cent, due to increased exports of diamonds and chemical elements and compounds, but there was a fall in shipments of petroleum and petroleum products. Shipments to West Germany rose by 5½ per cent mainly due to higher exports of metals and transport equipment. Exports to France and the Irish Republic rose only slightly, by 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. Exports of metals to France increased but there was a fall in deliveries of aircraft engines.

Exports to the rest of western Europe in the second quarter rose by 12 per cent, a larger increase than the 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1977. As in the previous three months there were erratic movements in the exports to the countries in this group. Increased shipments of non-electrical machinery and transport equipment contributed to the rise of 22 per cent in exports to Norway, but exports had fallen in the first quarter. Deliveries to Switzerland rose by 19 per cent – as in the previous quarter this was due to a large increase in diamond exports. Exports to Finland rose by 6½ per cent due to a rise in deliveries of non-electrical machinery but exports to Sweden fell by 1 per cent. The value of shipments to Spain remained unchanged at £116 million for the second quarter.

Exports to north America rose by 6½ per cent to £953 million in the second quarter. Deliveries to the USA, still the UK's largest market, rose by 7 per cent. Although there were increases in most of the commodity groups there were falls in deliveries of basic materials and petroleum and petroleum products. Exports to Canada increased by 4½ per cent to £177 million. Again there were rises in several of the commodities, the most noticeable being the exports of whisky and plastic materials.

Deliveries to the other developed countries as a group fell by 4½ per cent. Exports to Japan and Australia fell by 9½ per cent and 3 per cent respectively. There were reductions in shipments of machinery and metals to Japan partly offset by higher textile exports, while chemical deliveries to Australia fell. The values of goods despatched to New Zealand and South Africa were virtually unchanged from the previous quarter.

### Table 3 Trade by area

Seasonally adjusted. Balance of payments basis — £ million

| | EEC | | | Rest of W. Europe | | | North America | | | Other developed countries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports | Imports | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Visible balance |
| 1970 | 2 348 | 2 304 | +44 | 1 392 | 1 213 | +179 | 1 221 | 1 705 | −484 | 974 | 825 | +149 |
| 1971 | 2 512 | 2 697 | −185 | 1 519 | 1 401 | +118 | 1 416 | 1 587 | −171 | 1 077 | 854 | +223 |
| 1972 | 2 836 | 3 421 | −585 | 1 604 | 1 641 | −37 | 1 552 | 1 631 | −79 | 931 | 1 085 | −154 |
| 1973 | 3 943 | 5 124 | −1 181 | 2 055 | 2 332 | −277 | 1 872 | 2 150 | −278 | 1 208 | 1 413 | −205 |
| 1974 | 5 581 | 7 608 | −2 027 | 2 755 | 3 106 | −351 | 2 260 | 2 956 | −696 | 1 721 | 1 620 | +101 |
| 1975 | 6 273 | 8 676 | −2 403 | 3 085 | 3 140 | −55 | 2 297 | 2 956 | −659 | 1 846 | 1 860 | −14 |
| 1976 | 9 025 | 11 129 | −2 104 | 3 990 | 3 994 | −4 | 3 077 | 3 894 | −817 | 1 940 | 1 930 | +10 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 473 | 2 096 | −623 | 773 | 763 | +10 | 588 | 795 | −207 | 483 | 436 | +47 |
| 2nd | 1 454 | 1 996 | −542 | 732 | 713 | +19 | 540 | 684 | −144 | 454 | 483 | −29 |
| 3rd | 1 530 | 2 224 | −694 | 777 | 896 | −119 | 526 | 735 | −209 | 443 | 454 | −11 |
| 4th | 1 816 | 2 360 | −544 | 803 | 768 | +35 | 643 | 742 | −99 | 466 | 487 | −21 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 934 | 2 360 | −426 | 833 | 839 | −6 | 686 | 810 | −124 | 497 | 411 | +86 |
| 2nd | 2 215 | 2 828 | −613 | 999 | 961 | +38 | 766 | 951 | −185 | 473 | 438 | +35 |
| 3rd | 2 295 | 2 790 | −495 | 1 015 | 1 112 | −97 | 791 | 1 049 | −258 | 492 | 507 | −15 |
| 4th | 2 581 | 3 151 | −570 | 1 143 | 1 082 | +61 | 834 | 1 084 | −250 | 478 | 574 | −96 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 2 716 | 3 265 | −549 | 1 211 | 1 145 | +66 | 876 | 1 153 | −277 | 531 | 583 | −52 |
| 2nd | 2 988 | 3 315 | −327 | 1 222 | 1 329 | −107 | 942 | 1 191 | −249 | 509 | 662 | −153 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +10 | +1½ | | +1 | +16 | | +7½ | +3½ | | −4 | +14 | |

### Table 3 *continued*

£ million

| | Oil exporting countries | | | Rest of world | | | Total – all areas | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports | Imports | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Visible balance | Exports | Imports | Visible balance |
| 1970 | 474 | 587 | −113 | 1 712 | 1 512 | +200 | 8 121 | 8 146 | −25 |
| 1971 | 580 | 768 | −188 | 1 957 | 1 474 | +483 | 9 061 | 8 781 | +280 |
| 1972 | 637 | 768 | −131 | 1 889 | 1 605 | +284 | 9 449 | 10 151 | −702 |
| 1973 | 791 | 1 120 | −329 | 2 246 | 2 329 | −83 | 12 115 | 14 468 | −2 353 |
| 1974 | 1 223 | 3 440 | −2217 | 2 998 | 3 002 | −4 | 16 538 | 21 732 | −5 194 |
| 1975 | 2 267 | 2 968 | −701 | 3 693 | 3 064 | +629 | 19 461 | 22 664 | −3 203 |
| 1976 | 3 168 | 3 867 | −699 | 4 216 | 4 173 | +43 | 25 416 | 28 987 | −3 571 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 476 | 759 | −283 | 886 | 783 | +103 | 4 664 | 5 608 | −944 |
| 2nd | 578 | 684 | −106 | 869 | 689 | +180 | 4 632 | 5 289 | −657 |
| 3rd | 593 | 771 | −178 | 961 | 745 | +216 | 4 828 | 5 802 | −974 |
| 4th | 620 | 754 | −134 | 977 | 847 | +130 | 5 337 | 5 965 | −628 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 692 | 855 | −163 | 1 015 | 939 | +76 | 5 642 | 6 180 | −538 |
| 2nd | 753 | 883 | −130 | 1 027 | 1 043 | −16 | 6 242 | 7 149 | −907 |
| 3rd | 797 | 1 085 | −288 | 1 047 | 1 053 | −6 | 6 429 | 7 573 | −1 144 |
| 4th | 926 | 1 044 | −118 | 1 127 | 1 138 | −11 | 7 103 | 8 085 | −982 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 999 | 944 | +55 | 1 113 | 1 342 | −229 | 7 440 | 8 402 | −962 |
| 2nd | 1 069 | 901 | +168 | 1 271 | 1 283 | −12 | 8 036 | 8 732 | −696 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +7 | −4½ | | +14 | −4½ | | +8 | +4 | |

In the second quarter of 1977 exports to the developing countries rose by 10 per cent to £2,076 million which included an increase of 6½ per cent in deliveries to the oil exporting countries to £1,063 million. Exports to two of the major markets among the oil exporting countries, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, rose by 23 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. There were increased deliveries of chemicals, metals and machinery and transport equipment to Nigeria, the UK's largest market in this group. The increase to Saudi Arabia was wide-spread among the commodity groups. Exports to Iran, another oil exporter, fell by 6½ per cent from a high first quarter level with reductions in many of the commodities.

Outside the oil exporting countries, deliveries to Israel rose by 11 per cent due to a sharp increase in the export of diamonds. The value of goods despatched to Brazil and India rose by 3 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively. There was an increase in exports of non-electrical machinery to Brazil. There were reductions in many commodity groups in deliveries to India but these were offset by an increase in diamond exports.

The value of exports to the centrally planned economies was £242 million in the second quarter of 1977, an increase of 20 per cent. There was a large contrast in shipments between the two main countries in this group, the Soviet Union and Poland. Deliveries to the Soviet Union rose by 67 per cent mainly reflecting a very sharp increase in the exports of chemical elements and compounds. Shipments to Poland, on the other hand, fell by 6½ per cent and this was reflected in most of the commodity groups.

**Exports by commodity**

see tables 7 to 10

Exports of manufactured goods in the second quarter amounted to 81 per cent of total exports on an overseas trade statistics basis, and, at £6,727 million, were 9 per cent higher in value than the previous quarter. This value increase reflected a strong rise of 7 per cent in the volume of shipments following little change in the first quarter. Increased prices played a relatively minor role in the value increase compared with recent quarters. The export unit value index for manufactured goods rose by only 2 per cent. Within manufactured goods, the unit value index for machinery was unchanged in the second quarter. The volume of shipments, however, which had been subdued, rose by 5 per cent, to its highest quarterly level for nearly two years. The value of machinery exports increased by 6 per cent. Among machinery items, exports of tractors rose sharply, reflecting increases in exports to the EEC and also to the Scandinavian countries. Deliveries of statistical machines and telecommunications equipment also rose strongly. In contrast, the value of textile and leather machinery and electric power machinery despatched eased in the second quarter. Deliveries of road motor vehicles increased by 7 per cent in value to £666 million while deliveries of other transport equipment, which includes such items of large capital expenditure as ships and aircraft and thus tends to be erratic, registered a rise of 41 per cent (with ship sales recorded to Greece, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and Kuwait) following a fall of 18 per cent in the previous quarter. Taken together the volume of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment increased by 9 per cent.

Chemical shipments in the second quarter of 1977 rose in value by 6 per cent to £953 million, recovering in volume by 4½ per cent, and more than making good the fall of the previous quarter. Within this heading, the value of exports of chemical elements and compounds increased by 11 per cent. Shipments of chemicals to the EEC and north America rose generally in value. Elsewhere, deliveries rose sharply to Nigeria and to the Soviet Union. The rise to the Soviet Union was concentrated in chemical elements and compounds.

Shipments of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures rose sharply in value by 10 per cent to £756 million in the second quarter, mainly reflecting increased quantities despatched. The value of iron and steel exported rose by 15 per cent while that of non-ferrous metals increased by 1½ per cent. By market exports of metals rose in the second quarter particularly to West Germany and the United States.

Exports of textiles, at £284 million, were 1 per cent lower in value than in the first quarter, with a fall of 2½ per cent in volume. There were few sharp changes in the values dispatched by market, with the exception of a marked increase in shipments to Japan. The value of exports of other manufactured goods (which includes precious stones) rose sharply

## Table 4 Derivation of visible trade figures[1]

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

| | Exports | | | Imports | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Overseas trade statistics basis fob | Valuation and coverage adjustments | Balance of payments basis fob | Overseas trade statistics basis cif | Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments | Coverage adjustments[2] | Balance of payments basis fob | Visible balance |
| 1970 | 8 076 | +45 | 8 121 | 9 040 | −901 | +7 | 8 146 | −25 |
| 1971 | 9 187 | −126 | 9 061 | 9 825 | −997 | −47 | 8 781 | +280 |
| 1972 | 9 759 | −310 | 9 449 | 11 143 | −1 033 | +41 | 10 151 | −702 |
| 1973 | 12 505 | −390 | 12 115 | 15 852 | −1 355 | −29 | 14 468 | −2 353 |
| 1974 | 16 600 | −62 | 16 538 | 23 234 | −1 582 | +80 | 21 732 | −5 194 |
| 1975 | 19 922 | −461 | 19 461 | 24 128 | −1 490 | +26 | 22 664 | −3 203 |
| 1976 | 25 769 | −353 | 25 416 | 31 155 | −1 881 | −287 | 28 987 | −3 571 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 4 748 | −84 | 4 664 | 5 950 | −354 | +12 | 5 608 | −944 |
| 2nd | 4 722 | −90 | 4 632 | 5 573 | −353 | +69 | 5 289 | −657 |
| 3rd | 4 962 | −134 | 4 828 | 6 190 | −389 | +1 | 5 802 | −974 |
| 4th | 5 490 | −153 | 5 337 | 6 415 | −394 | −56 | 5 965 | −628 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 738 | −96 | 5 642 | 6 669 | −407 | −82 | 6 180 | −538 |
| 2nd | 6 308 | −66 | 6 242 | 7 664 | −468 | −47 | 7 149 | −907 |
| 3rd | 6 498 | −69 | 6 429 | 8 095 | −501 | −21 | 7 573 | −1 144 |
| 4th | 7 225 | −122 | 7 103 | 8 727 | −505 | −137 | 8 085 | −982 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 588 | −148 | 7 440 | 8 959 | −534 | −23 | 8 402 | −962 |
| 2nd | 8 332 | −296 | 8 036 | 9 576 | −551 | −293 | 8 732 | −696 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +10 | | +8 | +7 | | | +4 | |

[1] See note 3. [2] Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.

## Table 5 Exports by area (summary)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million fob

| | | Developed countries | | | | Developing countries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | EEC | Rest of W. Europe | North America | Other | Oil exporting countries | Other | Centrally planned economies |
| 1970 | 8 076 | 2 359 | 1 368 | 1 231 | 956 | 466 | 1 352 | 308 |
| 1971 | 9 187 | 2 660 | 1 512 | 1 444 | 1 064 | 579 | 1 609 | 284 |
| 1972 | 9 759 | 2 940 | 1 730 | 1 600 | 945 | 645 | 1 560 | 309 |
| 1973 | 12 505 | 4 034 | 2 266 | 1 937 | 1 219 | 800 | 1 792 | 411 |
| 1974 | 16 600 | 5 516 | 2 952 | 2 263 | 1 699 | 1 210 | 2 384 | 516 |
| 1975 | 19 922 | 6 417 | 3 369 | 2 329 | 1 879 | 2 277 | 2 925 | 667 |
| 1976 | 25 769 | 9 168 | 4 272 | 3 097 | 1 944 | 3 147 | 3 360 | 726 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 4 748 | 1 503 | 826 | 598 | 485 | 479 | 705 | 154 |
| 2nd | 4 722 | 1 490 | 773 | 546 | 455 | 580 | 699 | 159 |
| 3rd | 4 962 | 1 566 | 850 | 544 | 461 | 599 | 746 | 183 |
| 4th | 5 490 | 1 859 | 919 | 641 | 478 | 619 | 775 | 170 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 738 | 1 956 | 913 | 691 | 501 | 696 | 808 | 175 |
| 2nd | 6 308 | 2 245 | 1 052 | 773 | 472 | 752 | 807 | 183 |
| 3rd | 6 498 | 2 340 | 1 061 | 797 | 490 | 786 | 836 | 182 |
| 4th | 7 225 | 2 627 | 1 246 | 837 | 481 | 912 | 909 | 186 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 588 | 2 770 | 1 299 | 893 | 541 | 999 | 890 | 201 |
| 2nd | 8 332 | 3 055 | 1 453 | 953 | 516 | 1 063 | 1 013 | 242 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +10 | +10 | +12 | +6½ | −4½ | +6½ | +14 | +20 |

[1] See note 2.

by 15 per cent to £1,751 million following the previous quarter's rise of 9½ per cent. Exports of diamonds contributed to the second quarter increase, and rose in value to Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg, and to Israel. Among the remaining commodities under the heading of other manufactured goods, the value of clothing and footwear despatched rose by 8 per cent to £170 million, continuing its strongly rising trend. Exports of professional and scientific instruments on the other hand fell slightly – by 1 per cent – in value. Exports of non-manufactured goods rose in value by 10 per cent in the second quarter of 1977. In this category food beverages and tobacco increased by 6½ per cent in value although volume was virtually unchanged. Taken separately, food and live animal exports increased by 16 per cent in value, while shipments of beverages and tobacco fell by 6½ per cent with a fall of 9 per cent in the value of beverages exported. Whisky exports to the EEC, fell in value, while shipments to Canada increased. Basic material exports fell by 9½ per cent in value and by 12 per cent in volume in the second quarter, a reversal of the increase in the previous quarter. The growth of fuel exports continued, with a rise in value of 13 per cent, mainly attributable to increased volumes. Exports of crude oil, at £244 million, were half as much again as the first quarter's value. By market, the greatest increase was in exports consigned to the Netherlands, to £91 million, from £28 million in the first quarter. The Netherlands took over a third of all crude oil exports in the second quarter. France, West Germany and the USA were other major customers for crude oil, taking a further third between them.

## Table 6 Exports by area (detail)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values Overseas trade statistics basis £ million fob

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | Q2/Q1 |
| **Developed countries** | 18 481 | 4 542 | 4 688 | 5 191 | 5 504 | 5 977 | +8½ |
| EEC | 9 168 | 2 245 | 2 340 | 2 627 | 2 770 | 3 055 | +10 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 1 401 | 342 | 352 | 406 | 429 | 465 | +8½ |
| Denmark | 655 | 157 | 163 | 183 | 185 | 204 | +10 |
| France | 1 710 | 412 | 454 | 477 | 496 | 511 | +3 |
| Irish Republic | 1 247 | 303 | 317 | 342 | 377 | 381 | +1 |
| Italy | 826 | 201 | 220 | 233 | 253 | 244 | −3½ |
| Netherlands | 1 500 | 354 | 375 | 458 | 489 | 605 | +24 |
| West Germany | 1 834 | 447 | 476 | 522 | 568 | 600 | +5½ |
| Rest of W. Europe | 4 272 | 1 052 | 1 061 | 1 246 | 1 299 | 1 453 | +12 |
| Finland | 289 | 67 | 71 | 85 | 83 | 88 | +6½ |
| Norway | 473 | 123 | 115 | 138 | 130 | 158 | +22 |
| Spain | 367 | 90 | 94 | 103 | 116 | 116 | — |
| Sweden | 1 045 | 250 | 259 | 319 | 310 | 308 | −1 |
| Switzerland | 1 000 | 247 | 237 | 281 | 358 | 426 | +19 |
| North America | 3 097 | 773 | 797 | 837 | 893 | 953 | +6½ |
| United States | 2 448 | 611 | 639 | 661 | 719 | 770 | +7 |
| Canada | 629 | 156 | 153 | 169 | 170 | 177 | +4½ |
| Other | 1 944 | 472 | 490 | 481 | 541 | 516 | −4½ |
| Australia | 688 | 158 | 176 | 180 | 198 | 192 | −3 |
| Japan | 359 | 82 | 89 | 105 | 118 | 107 | −9½ |
| New Zealand | 251 | 66 | 64 | 59 | 71 | 71 | +½ |
| South Africa | 645 | 164 | 167 | 138 | 145 | 145 | −½ |
| **Developing countries** | 6 506 | 1 558 | 1 623 | 1 821 | 1 889 | 2 076 | +10 |
| Latin America | 758 | 185 | 192 | 199 | 183 | 217 | +19 |
| Middle East and north Africa | 2 899 | 693 | 716 | 820 | 878 | 909 | +3½ |
| Iran | 513 | 132 | 128 | 129 | 169 | 158 | −6½ |
| Israel | 249 | 61 | 54 | 72 | 57 | 63 | +11 |
| Saudi Arabia | 399 | 85 | 108 | 137 | 129 | 140 | +9 |
| Rest | 2 849 | 681 | 715 | 802 | 824 | 945 | +15 |
| Brazil | 174 | 39 | 47 | 48 | 42 | 43 | +3 |
| India | 207 | 49 | 53 | 59 | 68 | 70 | +2½ |
| Nigeria | 774 | 188 | 198 | 222 | 232 | 285 | +23 |
| **Centrally planned economies** | 726 | 183 | 182 | 186 | 201 | 242 | +20 |
| Poland | 190 | 44 | 50 | 48 | 55 | 52 | −6½ |
| Soviet Union | 240 | 66 | 55 | 61 | 55 | 92 | +67 |
| **Total** | 25 769 | 6 308 | 6 498 | 7 225 | 7 588 | 8 332 | +10 |
| of which | | | | | | | |
| Oil exporting countries | 3 147 | 752 | 786 | 912 | 999 | 1 063 | +6½ |

[1] See notes 2 and 5.

### Imports

The quarterly comparisons for some of the component series are likely to have been affected because of difficulties in the seasonal adjustment of the January figures – see note 9.

### Imports by commodity

see tables 11 to 14 and note 9

In the second quarter of 1977 the value of imports was £9,576 million, seasonally adjusted on an overseas trade statistics basis, 7 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. Between these quarters the value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 5 per cent, entirely the result of higher prices. Deliveries of food and live animals increased by 6½ per cent in value terms with widespread movements within the group. Imports of dairy produce and eggs rose by 57 per cent from the sharp fall in the first quarter, reflecting higher volumes of butter and cheese, while increased deliveries of wheat and barley contributed to the 16 per cent rise in the value of cereals and animal feeding stuffs imported. Deliveries of other food and live animals rose by 7 per cent, partly reflecting increased prices of tea and

## Table 7 Exports by commodity (summary)[1]

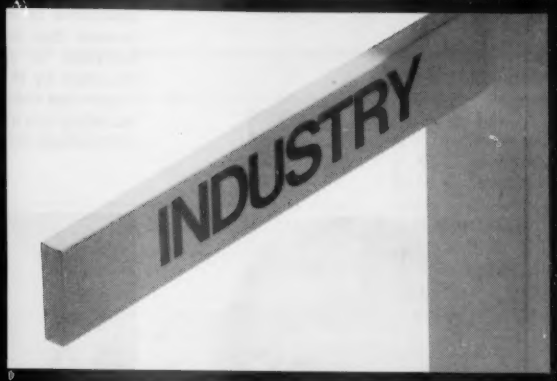
Seasonally adjusted values Overseas trade statistics basis £ million fob

| | | | | | Manufactures | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Total | Total | Machinery | Road motor vehicles | Other transport equipment [2] | Chemicals | Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures | Textiles | Other manufactures | Miscellaneous |
| 1970 | 8 076 | 514 | 273 | 207 | 6 806 | 3 301 | 2 221 | 834 | 246 | 784 | 959 | 396 | 1 366 | 276 |
| 1971 | 9 187 | 588 | 278 | 236 | 7 825 | 3 871 | 2 593 | 988 | 290 | 884 | 1 005 | 426 | 1 639 | 260 |
| 1972 | 9 759 | 660 | 321 | 239 | 8 257 | 4 014 | 2 716 | 915 | 383 | 962 | 1 015 | 445 | 1 821 | 283 |
| 1973 | 12 505 | 876 | 433 | 370 | 10 455 | 4 774 | 3 221 | 1 100 | 453 | 1 272 | 1 310 | 590 | 2 509 | 371 |
| 1974 | 16 600 | 1 063 | 576 | 767 | 13 685 | 6 059 | 4 215 | 1 304 | 540 | 2 144 | 1 712 | 745 | 3 025 | 509 |
| 1975 | 19 922 | 1 428 | 561 | 814 | 16 459 | 8 233 | 5 782 | 1 736 | 715 | 2 179 | 1 837 | 699 | 3 511 | 660 |
| 1976 | 25 769 | 1 692 | 776 | 1 255 | 21 338 | 10 125 | 7 060 | 2 226 | 839 | 3 045 | 2 345 | 934 | 4 890 | 709 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 4 748 | 355 | 137 | 208 | 3 915 | 1 882 | 1 327 | 409 | 149 | 561 | 477 | 173 | 813 | 145 |
| 2nd | 4 722 | 298 | 133 | 181 | 3 919 | 2 006 | 1 393 | 413 | 191 | 510 | 456 | 163 | 814 | 160 |
| 3rd | 4 962 | 377 | 135 | 208 | 4 108 | 2 123 | 1 492 | 452 | 165 | 517 | 442 | 171 | 841 | 171 |
| 4th | 5 490 | 398 | 156 | 216 | 4 517 | 2 223 | 1 570 | 463 | 210 | 590 | 463 | 191 | 1 044 | 185 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 738 | 397 | 164 | 239 | 4 790 | 2 347 | 1 657 | 510 | 190 | 670 | 483 | 203 | 1 062 | 176 |
| 2nd | 6 308 | 405 | 182 | 284 | 5 226 | 2 514 | 1 740 | 553 | 203 | 733 | 575 | 223 | 1 228 | 171 |
| 3rd | 6 498 | 418 | 197 | 334 | 5 411 | 2 530 | 1 753 | 562 | 200 | 783 | 635 | 240 | 1 203 | 179 |
| 4th | 7 225 | 472 | 232 | 397 | 5 910 | 2 734 | 1 910 | 601 | 246 | 860 | 653 | 267 | 1 396 | 183 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 588 | 504 | 251 | 480 | 6 169 | 2 764 | 1 951 | 623 | 203 | 899 | 684 | 287 | 1 527 | 218 |
| 2nd | 8 332 | 538 | 227 | 542 | 6 727 | 3 043 | 2 071 | 666 | 285 | 953 | 756 | 284 | 1 751 | 248 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +10 | +6½ | −9½ | +13 | +9 | +10 | +6 | +7 | +41 | +6 | +10 | −1 | +15 | +14 |

[1] See note 2. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

# Guide

September
1977



**1 Department of Industry**
**2 Department of Trade**
**3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection**
**Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection:**
**4 Common Services**

# 1 Department of Industry

The department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act (except that certain regional industrial policy functions in Scotland and Wales are now exercised by the Scottish and Welsh Offices). It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel; it is responsible for four nationalised industries, British Aerospace, British Shipbuilders, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

**Secretary of State for Industry**
Eric Varley

Has overall responsibility for the work of the department and directs personally industrial strategy, and pay and prices policy so far as it affects the department.

**Minister of State**
Alan Williams

Deals with the following private sector industries (except for subsidiaries of the National Enterprise Board) : chemicals and textiles; minerals, metals, electrical engineering and process plant; mechanical engineering; vehicles; computers and electronics; paper, timber and other manufacturing; planning agreements and industrial democracy in these industries; assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972; regional policy; and devolution.

**Minister of State**
Gerald Kaufman

Deals with aerospace, the Post Office, shipbuilding and shiprepairing, and steel; planning agreements and industrial democracy in these industries; the National Enterprise Board and its subsidiaries including planning agreements and research and development.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**
Bob Cryer

Supports Mr. Williams. In addition has special responsibility for small firms and waste recycling.

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**
Leslie Huckfield

Supports Mr. Kaufman. In addition has special responsibility for statistics and the work of the Design Council.

# Headquarters organisation

**Permanent Secretary:** Sir Peter Carey

***Head of the Government Accountancy Service and Accountancy Adviser to the Department of Industry*** K. J. Sharp[1]

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

| Deputy Secretary | Division or Department | | Head of Division |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. F. Prosser[2] | Regional Industrial Development | RID | M. H. M. Reid |
| | Regional Industrial Finance | RIF | K. G. H. Binning |
| | Regional Development Grants | RDG | D. G. C. Lawrence |
| | Small Firms | SF | D. G. C. Lawrence |
| R. H. Bonham Carter<br>Director | Industrial Development Unit | IDU | J. D. Andrewes |
| | | *Deputy Directors* | *R. Hawkes*<br>R. Hamilton<br>D. McCarthy |
| R. H. W. Bullock | Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies | EPT | D. C. Clark |
| | Vehicle | V | W. R. G. Bell |
| | Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering | M | W. Plowden |
| | Computers, Systems and Electronics | CSE | M. P. Lam |
| | Co-ordination of sponsorship of private sector industries | — | D. C. Clark |
| Dr. D. S. Davies<br>Chief Scientist | R & D Requirements | RR | B. W. Oakley |
| | R & D Contractors | RC | Dr P. Dean |
| | Space and Air Research | SAR | Dr P. Dean |
| | *Industrial research establishments:* | | *Director:* |
| | Computer Aided Design Centre | | A. I. Llewelyn |
| | National Engineering Laboratory | | D. H. Mallinson |
| | National Maritime Institute | | J. W. Nichols |
| | National Physical Laboratory (including British Calibration Service) | | Dr. D. S. Davies<br>(*from 1 October:* Dr. P. Dean) |
| | Warren Spring Laboratory | | Dr. A. J. Robinson |
| | Laboratory of the Government Chemist | | *Government Chemist:*<br>Dr. H. Egan |
| R. E. Dearing | Air | Air | A. Warrington |
| | Concorde and Nationalised Industries Policy | CNI | J. H. McEnery |
| | Shipbuilding Policy | SBP | C. J. Farrow |
| | Posts and Telecommunications | PT | R. Williams |
| P. W. Ridley | Chemicals and Textiles | CT | P. G. Hudson |
| | Iron and Steel | IS | S. J. Gross |
| | Paper, Timber, Minerals, Metals and Misc. Manufactures | PTM | D. G. C. Lawrence |
| A. J. Lippitt | Industrial and Commercial Policy | IC | Miss A. E. Mueller |
| | Industrial Planning | IP | H. Scholes |
| | Responsibility for Industrial Strategy Team; co-ordination of schemes under Section 8 of Industry Act 1972 | | |
| | Information[3] | Inf | R. J. J. Tuite |
| | Parliamentary Branch | PB | J. T. Costin |

*Industrial Adviser:* P. Turner

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.

[1] Mr Knox of ASD (Common Services, page 14) reports to Mr Sharp. [2] The regional directors and the industrial directors in the assisted areas also report to Mr Prosser. [3] Reports direct to Sir Peter Carey.

# London addresses

| Code | Address | Telephone | Telex |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | 1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| AB | Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN | 01-211 3000 | |
| CS | Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS | 01-834 7032 | |
| DB | Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG | 01-212 7676 | |
| HH | Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU | 01-248 5757 | |
| K | Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| MH | Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| MT | Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU | 01-211 3000 | 918829 |
| TH | Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ | 01-211 3000 | |
| WB | Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA | 01-275 3000 | 261969 |

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

# 1 Department of Industry

Address Code page 3

**1**
**Regional Industrial Development.** Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of assisted areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Industrial development certificates. Promotion of assisted areas. Liaison with departmental regional offices and with related divisions of the Scottish Office, Welsh Office and Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland. MT

**2**
**Regional Industrial Finance.** Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Building and leasing of factories through the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Invest in Britain Bureau. MT

**3**
**Regional Development Grants.** Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966. MT

**4**
**Small Firms.** The focal point within government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres. Industrial co-ownership. AB

**5**
**Industrial Development Unit.** Assessment of the needs of industrial development and their resolution; national financial assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972; appraisal of major applications for selective financial assistance. MT

**6**
**Chemicals and Textiles.** Sponsorship of textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, toiletries and sundry related industries. MT

**7**
**Computers, Systems and Electronics.** Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, automation, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software. DB

**8**
**Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering.** Sponsorship of the metal and woodworking machine-tool, welding, manufacturing and mining machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries. AB

**9**
**Vehicle.** Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle component, engine, motor and pedal cycle, tractor and agricultural equipment, caravan and trailer industries, together with the associated distribution and repair industries, petrol retailing and car hire. AB

**10**
**Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies.** Sponsorship of electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (terotechnology, corrosion and materials handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and construction equipment industries. AB/MT

**11**
**Paper, Timber, Minerals, Metals and Miscellaneous Manufactures.** Industrial raw materials supply policy including mineral development in the UK. Administration of the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972. Waste management policies. Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc. AB/MT

**12**
**Shipbuilding Policy.** Technological and sponsorship responsibilities for the shipbuilding, shiprepairing, boat building, slow speed diesel engine, marine equipment and hovercraft industries. Financial responsibilities at HQ for all proposals involving selective assistance to shipbuilding firms under Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972 including the intervention fund and cost escalation insurance. Administration of shipbuilding credit and grant schemes under Sections 10 and 11 of the Industry Act 1972. Implementation of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act for shipbuilding, ship-repairing and slow-speed diesel marine engine building industries. Relations with British Shipbuilders. MT

**13**
**Iron and Steel.** Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, finance, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry. TH

**14**
**Space and Air Research.** Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space interests, European Space Agency (applications programmes). Sponsorship of the space industry. MH

**15**
**Air.** Sponsorship of the aircraft, aeroengine and aircraft equipment industries. Government investment in British Aerospace and in civil aircraft and aeroengine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft, aeroengine and aircraft equipment fields, including civil aircraft, aeroengine and aircraft equipment exports. Technical and market assessment of current and future civil aircraft and air transport systems. Co-ordination of the department's interest in defence matters. MH

**16**
**Concorde and Nationalised Industries Policy.** British government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme. Nationalised industries: coordination of departmental policy. Negotiation of compensation under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977. MH

**17**
**Research and Development Requirements.** Servicing the requirements boards set up to determine the objectives and balance of the department's research and development programmes, the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research and development in the marine and materials fields; departmental interest in government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments; transfer of technology to industry. AB

**18**
**Research and Development Contractors.** Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see below*). Allocation and co-ordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with National Research Development Corporation, National Computing Centre, Design Council and Queen's Awards office (technology section). Research divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information services. Provides information on overseas science and technology, Scientific Counsellor reports, etc. Promotion of the department's interests in technological manpower, schools/industry collaboration, education and training in the industrial technologies, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions and negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC. AB

*Technology Reports Centre.* (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111). Information service for industry on UK government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates an on-line terminal to the data banks of the European Space Documentation Service, and other computer retrieval systems.

**19**
**Research Establishments, etc.**

*National Physical Laboratory* (Teddington, Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344). The Laboratory is the National Standards Laboratory; it deals with measurement and the technical aspects of specification. The Laboratory is concerned also with the use of computers, engineering aerodynamics and acoustics.

*British Calibration Service.* (26 Chapter Street, London SW1P 4NS. Tel: 01-834 7032). Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards.

*Warren Spring Laboratory* (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250). Research on: the bulk handling of powders, pastes, and slurries; process control and on-line analytical systems; catalysis, mineral processing and concentration; pyro- and hydro-metallurgy; air pollution; oil pollution; recovery of materials from domestic and industrial wastes.

*National Engineering Laboratory* (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588). Engineering structures and materials testing; fluid flow and machinery; manufacturing systems; and fluid power noise and vibration.

*National Maritime Institute* (Feltham, Middx. Tel: 01-977 0933, Telex 263118). The National Maritime Institute with headquarters at Feltham (Middx) was set up in 1976 to continue and develop the maritime experimental work formerly carried out by the National Physical Laboratory, whose relevant staff and facilities have been transferred to the new Institute. The Institute is ideally equipped to undertake maritime experimental work for industry in addition to providing scientific support for government departments. Inquiries from commercial interests for consultation and the use of the extensive facilities are welcomed, such work being undertaken in complete confidence to the client.

*Laboratory of the Government Chemist* (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900). Analytical services to government departments and others, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.

*Computer-aided Design Centre* (Madingley

# Department of Industry

1

**Index page 15**

Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125). Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

**20**

**Industrial Adviser.** Seconded from TGWU for two years. Provides advice to ministers and senior officials particularly on trade union aspects over the whole range of the department's activities, and to other departments. V

**21**

**Industrial and Commercial Policy.** General industrial strategy, and focal point for the department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, trade, manpower, prices and incomes. Co-ordinating responsibility for Section 8 Industry Act schemes. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade. V

**22**

**Industrial Planning.** Work on the government's policy on planning agreements, and matters concerning the National Enterprise Board. Focal point for department's social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade.

**23** MT

**Information.** The public presentation of departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV, and publicity services generally. The department's Chief Information Officer is also responsible for the information work of Common Services (see page 14). V

**24**

**Posts and Telecommunications.** Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecommunications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance Services businesses; this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; planning; incomes policies; board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions. Sponsorship of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), CEPT, EEC and Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) matters. WB

**25**

**Parliamentary Branch.** Responsible for co-ordinating the department's parliamentary work – public and private bills, subordinate legislation, parliamentary questions, etc. V

**26**

**Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Solicitor's Department.**

The above divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

## Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry in association with the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office operates a chain of 11 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems. Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

**Birmingham.** 53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).
**Bristol.** Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB (0272 294546, Telex 449650).
**Cardiff.** 16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).
**Glasgow.** 57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).
**Leeds.** Royal Exchange House, Boar Lane, Leeds LS1 5NS (0532 445151, Telex 557687).
**Liverpool.** 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HT (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).
**London.** 65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).
**Luton.** 35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).
**Manchester.** Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).
**Newcastle.** 22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).
**Nottingham.** 48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

## EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).
The EEC Information Unit provides a free service for businessmen by answering general questions about EEC policy, procedures and legislation and by guiding them where necessary to specialist sources of information.

## Regional Development and Investment Grants Offices

**Billingham**
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF. Tel: (0642) 553671. Telex 58608. Answer back: 58608 RDGBIL G.
Director: L. Noble
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, and Yorkshire; also East and West Lindsey in Lincolnshire but only the intermediate areas of Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness for regional development grants.

**Bootle**
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ. Tel: 051-922 4030. Telex 627162. Answer back: 627162 RDGBOT G.
Director: L. Fouweather
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cheshire, parts of Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside; also the intermediate areas of Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, the High Peak District and Stavely in Derbyshire, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop in Nottinghamshire and Oswestry in Salop.

**Cardiff**
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY. Tel: (0222) 492611. Telex 49538. Answer back: 49538 RDGCAR G.
Director: J. M. G. Lynch.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants – Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly) and the assisted, areas of Devonshire. This office also deals with residual questions on the Derelict Land Clearance areas of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. Investment grants – Wales, Avon, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, Alfreton and Heanor), Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hereford and Worcester, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Boston, South Holland, North and South Kesteven and Lincoln City), Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire (except Worksop and Sutton-in-Ashfield), Salop (except Oswestry), Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Wiltshire.

**Glasgow**
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT. Tel: 041-221 9833. Telex 77611. Answer back: 77611 RDGGLA G.
Director: P. D. H. King.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Scotland.

**London**
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Division, Room 2722, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU. Tel: 01-211 5518. Telex 918829. Answer back: DTI Tower London.
Director: C. E. Ohlson.
Area for which responsible: Scotland, England and Wales; all applications for investment grant on ships, hovercraft and computers. Applications for investment grant on plant and machinery dealt with by the former Southend office for firms in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, London (Greater London Council area), Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex are now dealt with by the following Regional Development Grants Offices, except for those firms who have already been otherwise informed:

| Firms with titles beginning | RDGO |
|---|---|
| A–B and | |
| H–L | Billingham |
| C–G | Bootle |
| M–Z | Cardiff |

# 1 Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its eight regional offices in England.

The regional offices represent the department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the regional offices of other government departments and other local bodies and organisations. The regional offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in assisted areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the regional offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the regional offices also serve the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these departments are handled through specialist local offices, including offices dealing with regional development grants and the residual investment grants under the Department of Industry and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade.

Regional development and investment grants offices are listed on page 5. Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 5.

**North**
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)
Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: H. T. Hill
■● Regional Office: Stanegate House, The Groat Market, *Newcastle upon Tyne* NE1 1YN (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 24722, Telex 53178).
● District Office for Cumbria: Town Hall, *Cockermouth,* Cumbria CA13 9NP (Cockermouth (0900) 823498, Telex 64173).

**North-West**
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands
Regional Director: N. S. Belam
Regional Industrial Director: G. Moore
■● Regional Office: Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, *Manchester* M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).
Sub Office for Merseyside: 1 Old Hall Street, *Liverpool* L3 9HJ (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).

**Yorkshire and Humberside**
North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
Regional Director: D. M. Dell
Regional Industrial Director: A. F. A. Hassall
■● Regional Office: Priestley House, 1 Park Row, *Leeds* LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

**West Midlands**
Salop, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester
Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson
● Regional Office: Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, *Birmingham* B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

**East Midlands**
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
Regional Director: N. Lott
● Regional Office: Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, *Nottingham* NG1 7DW (Nottingham (0602) 56181, Telex 37143).

**London and South-East**
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Regional Director: A. C. Coging
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2060, Telex 25991).

**South-West**
Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly), Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon and Dorset
Regional Director: R. C. McVickers
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell
● Regional Office: The Pithay, *Bristol* BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).
■ South-Western Industrial Development Office: Phoenix House, Notte Street, *Plymouth* PL1 2HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

**East**
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk
Regional Director: B. Feinstein
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2070, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, *Reading,* Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London and South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).

## Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department (SEPD) in Glasgow and the Welsh Office Industrial Department in Cardiff, in addition to exercising those industrial functions which have now been transferred to the Scottish and Welsh Secretaries of State, carry out certain functions for the Department of Industry on an agency basis. These parts of the Scottish and Welsh Offices, and the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast, maintain close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

**Scotland**
A. G. Manzie, Under-Secretary, Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department.
Industrial Advisor: T. R. Dealtry
● Office for the whole of Scotland: Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
● District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland: Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, *Inverness* IV1 1LU (Inverness (0463) 30867/8).

**Wales**
J. H. Clement, Director, Industry Department of the Welsh Office.
A. Sutton, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Wales: Government Buildings, Gabalfa, *Cardiff* CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road *Colwyn Bay,* Clwyd (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

**Northern Ireland**
D. Fell, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.
● Office for the whole of Northern Ireland: Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, *Belfast* BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 747025).

Mr. Manzie, Mr. Clement and Mr. Fell act as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry, and Mr. Dealtry and Mr. Sutton, as the equivalent of the Regional Industria Director.

**Offices of the Department of Industry; the industrial divisions of the Scottish and Welsh Offices; and of the Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.**

# 2 Department of Trade

**Overseas trade.** The department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972 and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

**Shipping and civil aviation.** The department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

The department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

**Commerce and industry.** The department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

**Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade**
Edmund Dell

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:**
Trade
Michael Meacher

Overseas trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:**
Companies, Aviation and Shipping
Stanley Clinton Davis

Civil aviation, marine and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

# Department of Trade

2

## Headquarters organisation

**Permanent Secretary:** Sir Leo Pliatzky

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

| Deputy Secretary | Division or Department | | Head of Division |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. D. Wilks<br>Chief Executive<br>**British Overseas Trade Board** | Export Services and Promotions<br>Overseas Projects Group<br>Special Adviser on Japanese Market | ESP<br>OPG | W. K. Ward<br>P. G. F. Bryant<br>J. I. McGhie |
| R. W. Gray[1] | General Division<br>Commercial Relations and Exports 1[2]<br>Europe Industry and Technology | Gen<br>CRE1<br>EIT | R. M. Allott<br>S. Abramson<br>Miss K. E. Boyes |
| J. R. Steele | Commercial Relations and Exports 2<br>Commercial Relations and Exports 3<br>Commercial Relations and Exports 4<br>Commercial Relations and Exports 5<br>Export Development[3] | CRE2<br>CRE3<br>CRE4<br>CRE5<br>ED | W. M. Knighton<br>D. N. Royce<br>L. Lightman<br>P. L. Gregson<br>D. N. Royce |
| P. A. R. Brown | Patent Office<br>Insurance<br>Companies Policy<br>Companies Administration<br>Insolvency Service<br>Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution | Pats<br>I<br>CP<br>C<br>InsS<br>PTFD | E. Armitage<br>M. S. Morris<br>R. C. M. Cooper<br>D. Eagers<br>E. G. Harper<br>Miss M. J. Lackey |
| W. P. Shovelton | Civil Aviation Policy<br>Civil Aviation International Relations<br>Shipping Policy<br>Marine | CAP<br>CAIR<br>SP<br>MAR | G. C. Dick<br>G. T. Rogers<br>G. Lanchin<br>J. N. Archer |
| | Chief Inspector of Accidents<br>(Reports direct to Secretary of State) | AIB | W. H. Tench |
| | Information<br>Parliamentary Branch | Inf<br>PB | N. Gaffin<br>P. E. R. Cohen |

*Industrial Advisers:*[4]
S. Baker (Co-ordinator), B. Nicholls

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.

[1] Mr. Gray also has responsibility for co-ordinating advice on Export Policy matters. [2] Branch 2 of CRE1 reports through Mr. Abramson to Mr. Steele [3] Branch 2 of ED reports through Mr. Royce to Mr. Wilks. [4] Work is also undertaken on behalf of the Department of Industry.

## London addresses

| Code | Address | Telephone | Telex |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | 1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| AD | The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ | 01-217 3000 | 22119 |
| AT | Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1N 2HD | 01-583 8931 | |
| BR | 2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL | 01-606 4071 | |
| CHA | Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W14 8QH | 01-603 4644 | |
| CO | Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB | 01-253 9393 | |
| HH | Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU | 01-248 5757 | 886143 |
| K | Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| P | Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY | 01-405 8721 | |
| PS | Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND | 01-233 3000 | 24730 |
| S | Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| SM | Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP | 01-217 3000 | 22119 |
| SU | Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP | 01-405 6911 | 264084 |
| TM | Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY | 01-405 7641 | |
| XH | Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU | 01-248 5757 | 886143 |

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6). Each divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

# 2

# Department of Trade

Address Code page 9

**1**

**British Overseas Trade Board.** President, Secretary of State for Trade; chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood; vice-chairman, HRH The Duke of Kent. The Board consists of representatives of industry and commerce and of the Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress, and the Departments of Trade and Industry, Export Credits Guarantee Department and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It directs the work of the Export Services and Promotions and Export Development Divisions and the Overseas Projects Group, and the Exports to Japan Unit. V

*Exports to Japan Unit.* Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export promotion programme for Japan, including that of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. HH

**2**

**Commercial Relations and Exports.** Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are five divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings. The latter four divisions have certain general export promotion responsibilities. V

Responsibility also for:

*International Technological Collaboration Unit* (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. Tel: Abingdon (0235) 21840, Telex: 83189). Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

**3**

**Europe, Industry and Technology.** Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries. V

**4**

**Overseas Projects Group.** Co-ordination of official support for consultants, contractors, manufacturers and bankers pursuing major contracts in large projects overseas. Assistance in certain cases from the overseas projects fund with pre-contractual expenses of firms pursuing major contracts. V

**5**

**Export Development.** General policy on export promotion. Development and finance of British Overseas Trade Board's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of the department's interests in overseas aid and education and training for overseas trade. The Queen's Awards office. Export Licensing Branch. V

**6**

**Export Services and Promotions.** Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's regional offices, the Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Welsh Office Industry Department, and the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

*Co-ordination Branch.* Co-ordination of policy on export services. Liaison with FCO overseas posts and other departments. Policy guidance on export services to Department of Industry regional offices. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

*General Export Services Branch.* Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region. Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. XH

*Special Export Services Branch.* Export marketing research scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for commercial officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service. British Export Trade Research Organisation (BETRO) Trust. Services to exporters of 'invisibles'. XH

*Export Data Branch.* Export Intelligence Service – a computer-based service providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence on a selective basis. Collection, storage and dissemination of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Businessmen' publications. XH

*Fairs and Promotions Branch.* Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs and symposia, and provides support for store promotions. Provides general information on overseas trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme. Liaison with UK trade fairs and exhibition industry. HH

**7**

**General.** Anti-dumping investigations; protective actions against disruptive imports; import licensing; import duties; duty reliefs and remission; tariff origin rules; and general questions arising on the EEC Common Customs Tariff. The division is also responsible for the Department of Trade input into general economic and industrial policy, general questions on export credit and co-ordination of the department's policies towards export assistance and import saving. K

*Import licensing* CHA

**8**

**Companies Policy.** Review of companies legislation; harmonisation of EEC company law; inflation accounting; industrial democracy. S

**9**

**Companies Administration.** Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession. Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act; inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act and arrangements for supervision of the securities market. S

*Companies Registration Office*

**10**

**Industrial Advisers.** Provide industrial advice for ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the department's activities, and beyond to other departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. The advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in the export and other specialised fields, and they work within government for about two years. V

**11**

**Insurance.** Administration of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in intergovernmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. S

**12**

**Insolvency Service.** All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts: the Insolvency Act 1976. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention. BR

*Official Receivers (High Court Offices)*

*Bankruptcy* TM

*Companies Winding Up* AT

*Official Receivers (Provincial offices)* BR

**13**

**Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department.** Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and sub-office at Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and designs only). P

**14**

**Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution.** Sponsorship of film industry, hotel industry, tourism, the printing, publishing and newspaper industries, personal service and distributive trades (other than food and drink), commercial agents. CL

**15**

**Civil Aviation Policy.** Sponsorship role in relation to airlines and airports. Policy towards the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority, and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Airports Authority Act 1965 and the Civil Aviation Act 1971. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security. Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. The Civil Aviation Safety Adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters. SM and AD

**16**

**Civil Aviation (International Relations).** International relations including negotiations for traffic rights covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO and ECAC. Secretariat of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council. EEC involvement in civil aviation matters. SM

**17**

**Marine.** Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through marine survey offices). Crew matters

# Department of Trade

2

**Index page 15**

(through mercantile marine offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc. SU

*HM Coastguard.* Co-ordination of marine search and rescue. SU

**18**

**Shipping Policy.** General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora. AD

*Sea Transport Branch.* Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service. PS

**19**

**Accidents Investigation Branch.** The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the secretary of state. SM

**20**

**Information.** The public presentation of departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the department (see page 14).

**21**

**Parliamentary Branch.** Responsible for the department's parliamentary work – public and private bills, subordinate legislation, parliamentary questions, etc.

**22**

**Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Solicitor's Department.**

The above divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

## Export Credits Guarantee Department

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (01-606 6699, Telex 883601)

A separate government department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, ECGD provides credit insurance for UK exporters against non-payment risks, guarantees to banks for export finance, and insurance against political risks on new overseas investments. Support is also available against cost-escalation on certain large capital goods contracts; and for performance bonds on large cash or near-cash contracts.

**Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group:** Wholeturnover supplier credit insurance for continuous business by manufacturers, merchants, confirming houses or overseas subsidiaries of UK firms, involving exports of raw materials, semi manufactures, consumer goods, consumer durables, production-line equipment and engineering goods. External trade. Overseas stockholding. Financial accounting and refinancing. Data processing. Claims. ECGD regional organisation; offices at:

| | |
|---|---|
| Central London | Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB |
| North London | 593-599 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 6SW |
| South London | 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4HL |
| Belfast | River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE |
| Birmingham | Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB |
| Bristol | 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP |
| Cambridge | 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ |
| Glasgow | Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL |
| Leeds | West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS2 5AA |
| Manchester | Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ |

**Project Underwriting Group A:** Project underwriting policy and procedures. Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit for Eastern Bloc countries. Guarantees for banks providing export finance. Guarantees for performance bonds on capital goods contracts of £1 million upwards. Financing of buyer credits in foreign currencies.

**Project Underwriting Group B:** Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit (except exports to Eastern Bloc countries). Guarantees for exports of ships, arms and civil aircraft, for overseas constructional works and for 'services' (consultancies, 'know how', leasing, etc). Insurance of new overseas investment against political risks. Cost escalation scheme for capital contracts of £2 million upwards.

**Departmental Services Group:** ECGD's Parliamentary work, policy coordination, assessment of market conditions, relations with export credit authorities overseas, international export credit agreements, publicity.

### Headquarters organisation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| K. Taylor (Secretary and Head of Department) | D. C. Smith (Under-Secretary) | Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group |
| | K. W. Cotterill (Under-Secretary and Deputy Head of Department) | Project Underwriting Group A |
| | R. T. Kemp (Under-Secretary) | Project Underwriting Group B |
| | J. Gill (Under-Secretary) | Departmental Services Group |

## Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver.

**High Court of Justice**
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson.

**Bankruptcy**
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye.

**Companies Winding-up**
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD (01-583 8931).
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; H. W. J. Christmas.

**Birmingham.** Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (021-236 8831/7). A. S. Ford; J. F. Hirst.

**Bournemouth.** Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (0202-28208/9). R. F. Savage.

**Bradford.** West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (0274-33651/2). V. Duffy.

**Brighton.** Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (0273-64301/4 and 688265/8). J. F. O'Reilly.

**Bristol.** Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (0272-290268). D. S. Clackett.

**Cambridge.** 49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (0223-58911). W. J. Llewellyn.

**Canterbury.** Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury CT1 2NQ (0227-62070 and 65037). A. Rout.

**Cardiff.** 3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG (0222-30575/6/7). R. G. Waldron.

*Continued on page 13*

# 3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a secretary of state, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices. The department administers powers under the price policy legislation. It deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, quality assurance, standards, weights and measures (including metrication) and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the secretary of state.

**Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection**
Roy Hattersley

**Minister of State**
John Fraser

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Monopolies and mergers
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumer Council
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**
Robert Maclennan

Price controls including the Price Code
Trading standards
Food subsidies
Consumer interest in commodity markets
Nationalised Industry Consumer Council appointments
Consumer Advice Centres and Citizens' Advice Bureaux

## Headquarters organisation

**Permanent Secretary:** Sir Kenneth Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

| Deputy Secretary | Division or Department | | Head of Division, |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. Burgh | Prices Policy | PP | W. Nicoll |
| | Consumer Services, Commodities and Consumer Credit | CCC | I. H. Lightman |
| | Fair Trading | FT | D. N. Byrne |
| | Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards | MQS | E. N. Eden[1] |
| | Information | Inf | M. A. S. Garrod[1] |
| | Personnel and General Co-ordinator | | Miss J. Blow[1] |
| | Parliamentary Branch | PB | T. D. Lloyd |

[1] Report direct to Sir Kenneth Clucas.

Special advisers to secretary of state: Professor M. Preston and D. Hill.

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Prices and Consumer Protection, Trade, and Industry are shown on page 14.

The department also has responsibility for the work of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Metrication Board, the British Hallmarking Council, the Hearing Aid Council, the National Consumer Council, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, and the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

## London addresses

| Code | Address | Telephone | Telex |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | 1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| AB | Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN | 01-211 3000 | |
| CS | Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS | 01-834 7032 | |

Each divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

# Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

# 3

**Address Code page 12**

**1**

**Prices Policy.** The secretary of state's responsibilities under the price investigations system established by the Price Commission Act. The preparation of the price code. Departmental interest in pay policy. V

**2**

**Consumer Services, Commodities and Consumer Credit.** Departmental interest in national and international agricultural questions, including the Common Agricultural Policy, and in raw materials, commodities and fresh foods. Policy and legislation on food subsidies and price display. Orders under the Prices Act, 1974. Policy on local consumer advice services. Responsibility for the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils and the National Consumer Council. The Consumer Credit Act 1974. Enforcement of hire purchase and hiring controls and administration of hire purchase legislation. V

**3**

**Fair Trading.** Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer protection policy (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks. Certification trade marks and hall-marking. Liaison with the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. V

**4**

**Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards.** Co-ordination of government policy on standards and quality assurance and on technical barriers to trade. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support of the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of government policy on metrication and liaison with Metrication Board. AB

*Legal Metrology Branch.* Provides a technical service for the control of weights and measures to authorities and others in discharge of the department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Acts 1963 and 1976 and the European Communities Act 1972. CS

**5**

**Information.** The public presentation of departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the department (see page 14). V

**6**

**Parliamentary Branch.** Responsible for co-ordinating the department's parliamentary work – public and private bills, subordinate legislation, parliamentary questions, etc. V

**7**

**Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal: Solicitor's Department.**

The above divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

# Associated organisations of the three Departments

**Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency.** 20 Manvers Street, Bath BA1 1LX (0225-6969).

**British Airports Authority.** 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).

**British Hallmarking Council.** PO Box 47, 41 Church Street, Birmingham B3 2DY (021-236 9021).

**British Standards Institution.** 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).

**British Tourist Authority.** Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).

**Civil Aviation Authority.** Space House, 43/59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE (01-379 7311).

**Design Council.** 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

**English Tourist Board.** 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).

**Hearing Aid Council.** 40a Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7DE (01-638 9226).

**Metrication Board.** 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).

**Monopolies and Mergers Commission.** New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT (01-831 6111).

**National Consumer Council.** 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA (01-930 5752).

**National Computing Centre.** Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED (061-228 6333, Telex 668962).

**National Research Development Corporation.** Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400, ext. 468).

**Office of Fair Trading.** Field House, Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1PR (01-242 2858).

**Performing Right Tribunal.** Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).

**Price Commission.** Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).

**Scottish Consumer Council.** 4 Somerset Place, Glasgow G3 7JT (041-332 3377).

**Welsh Consumer Council.** 8 St Andrew's Place, Cardiff CF1 3BE (0222-25416 and 27311).

## Official Receivers' offices

*continued from page 11*

**Chester.** Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (0244 21471/2). H. Robertson.

**Croydon.** Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (01-681 2633). R. A. D. Copper.

**Exeter.** Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (0392-36886). A. J. Seldon.

**Gloucester.** Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (0452-21658/9 and 27997). H. W. Kirkwood.

**Hull.** Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (0482-23720 and 23729). J. E. Friend.

**Ipswich.** St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (0473-56731). T. A. Tuck.

**Leeds.** Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (0532-448851). W. A. Bishop.

**Leicester.** Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (0533-22251/3). H. Roach.

**Liverpool.** West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (051-236 9131/2), K. Matthewson.

**Manchester.** Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB (061-832 2471) K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy.

**Newcastle upon Tyne.** 3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (0632-21104/5). R. Graham.

**Northampton.** 90 Abington Street, Northampton NN1 2BX (0604-37288/9). W. J. Llewellyn.

**Norwich.** Davey House, Castle Meadow. Norwich NOR 02D (0603-28983/4). T. A. Tuck.

**Nottingham.** Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham NG1 3DW (0602-51596/8). W. W. Jordan.

**Plymouth.** 63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (0752-68554). A. J. Seldon.

**Reading.** PO Box No. 40, Monarch House, 75-79 Caversham Road, Reading RG1 8AW (0734-581931/5). E. A. Perkins.

**Rochester.** Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (0634-42603 and 46906). A. Rout.

**St. Annes-on-Sea.** Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (0253-721271). M. Clark.

**Sheffield.** 8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (0742-26691/3). T. Wilks.

**Southampton.** Western Range, 83-85 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (0703-23348/9 and 23340). R. F. Savage.

**Southend.** 2nd Floor, Colman House, 61 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (0702-41316/7). J. M. Christensen.

**Stockton.** 4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (0642-65598/9). R. Graham.

**Stoke.** London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (0782-45256/8). A. K. Sales.

**Swansea.** 5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building. 166/167 St. Helens' Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (0792-42861/3). P. W. Nunn.

**Watford.** 40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (0923-44288). F. L. Sage.

# 4 Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection: Common Services

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

| Deputy Secretary | Division or Department | | Head of Division |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. F. Prosser<br>Principal Establishment and Finance Officer | Establishment Personnel | EP | E. J. D. Warne |
| | Establishment Management Services and Manpower | EM | G. C. Lowe |
| | Establishment General Services | EG | J. Fish |
| | Finance and Economic Appraisal | FEA | R. H. F. Croft |
| M. J. Kerry<br>The Solicitor | Overseas Trade and ECGD | Sol A | T. D. Salmon |
| | Domestic Commercial Law and Consumer Protection | Sol B | G. A. Preston |
| | Prosecutions and Investigations | Sol C | M. J. Ware |
| | Industry and Financial Assistance | Sol D | J. B. Evans |
| H. H. Liesner<br>Chief Economic Adviser<br>L. S. Berman<br>Director of Statistics | Economics and Statistics 1 | EcS 1 | E. H. M. Price |
| | Economics and Statistics 3 | EcS 3 | P. M. Rees |
| | Economics and Statistics 4 | EcS 4 | R. O. Goss |
| | Economics and Statistics 5 | EcS 5 | P. D. Dworkin |
| | Economics and Statistics 6 | EcS 6 | S. F. James |
| | Business Statistics Office | BSO | R. Ash |
| | Accountancy Services | ASD | J. A. Knox |
| | Information | Inf | R. J. J. Tuite |

The deputy secretaries each report to the permanent secretaries of the three departments as appropriate on matters affecting their respective departments. Mr. Knox reports to Mr. Sharp (shown under Department of Industry).

## London addresses

| Code | Address | Telephone | Telex |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | 1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET | 01-215 7877 | 8811074/5 |
| AB | Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN | 01-211 3000 | |
| HH | Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU | 01-248 5757 | |
| K | Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ | 01-215 7877 | |
| XH | Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU | 01-248 5757 | 886143 |

Each divisional entry includes an address code to indicate its location.

**1**

**Accountancy Services.** A common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection for all accountancy questions. HH

**2**

**Economics and Statistics.** Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, and aerospace economics (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection: shipping and aviation economics (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial statistics; statistics of research and development; statistics of the distributive and services trades (EcS6). V

*Business Statistics Office* (Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP7 1XG. Tel: 0633 56111). The principal government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

**3**

**Establishment.** There are three divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. Establishment Personnel – personnel management, including senior staff management; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisational matters, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, public appointments, honours; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries, training and dispersal policy. V

*Statistics and Market Intelligence Library.* A reference library for the use of the departments and the public of material on overseas markets, including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas market surveys and development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories. XH

**4**

**Finance and Economic Appraisal.** General financial policy and control for the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the estimates and PES forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit. AB

**5**

**Solicitor's Department.** Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from department-administered acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law and consumer protection; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance, posts and telecommunications and patents. K

**6**

**Information.** Paid publicity, external and internal publications, including *Trade and Industry,* and the EEC Information Unit (see page 5). The Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection undertake the public presentation of their own departmental business (see pages 4, 11, and 13). V

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coffee which offset lower volumes. In contrast imports of meat and meat preparations fell by 5 per cent during the second quarter, almost entirely the result of lower volumes of arrivals, notably of beef and lamb. Imports of beverages and tobacco fell by 8 per cent, largely reflecting the 19 per cent drop in the value of tobacco imported, which was again due to a lower volume of arrivals

Imports of fuels fell by 3 per cent with lower volumes outweighing higher prices, a reflection of the increasing strength of production of our North Sea oil. Deliveries of crude oil in total were lower, as a rise in imports from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait was outweighed by substantial falls in the arrivals from Iran, Nigeria and Qatar.

Deliveries of industrial materials, at £3,496 million, were 3½ per cent higher than the previous quarter, entirely the result of higher prices as volume remained unchanged. This rise in value was attributable to a 14 per cent increase in the deliveries of other semi-manufactures; arrivals of basic materials fell by 13 per cent and of chemicals by 1½ per cent.

Within basic materials, there was a substantial fall of 26 per cent in the value of metal ores, imported, largely due to a fall in volumes, particularly of iron ore. Lower shipments of cotton contributed to the 15 per cent drop in the value of imports of textile fibres, and the 4½ per cent reduction in deliveries of pulp and waste paper was also due to lower volumes. Imports of wood, lumber and cork have remained at around the same level for the past four quarters.

Deliveries of chemicals fell by 1½ per cent in value terms, a fall in volume outweighing the rise in price. Imports of chemical elements and compounds were 2½ per cent lower in value, mainly the result of lower prices, while the 4½ per cent drop in deliveries of plastic materials was due to lower volumes.

Imports of other semi-manufactures rose by 14 per cent with higher volumes and price both contributing. The value increase was attributable mainly to substantial rises in the values of imports of non-metallic mineral manufactures, which is mostly precious stones (53 per cent), and iron and steel (14 per cent). In contrast there was a fall of 15 per cent in the value of imports of wood and cork manufactures, the result of a substantial drop in volume, while deliveries of textiles remained unchanged, a fall in volume offsetting a rise in price.

Imports of finished manufactures rose by 11 per cent to reach £2,948 million in the second quarter; volume rose by 6 per cent. Deliveries of machinery were 24 per cent higher in value, mainly the result of greater arrivals of non-electrical machinery as imports of electrical machinery rose by only 3 per cent. Arrivals of non-electrical machinery were 35 per cent higher, almost entirely the result of substantial deliveries of North Sea oil and gas production installations. Imports of road motor vehicles rose by 2 per

## Table 8 Exports by commodity (detail)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values. Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million fob

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | Q2/Q1 |
| **Food, beverages and tobacco** | 1 692 | 405 | 418 | 472 | 504 | 538 | +6½ |
| Food and live animals | 1 034 | 254 | 254 | 289 | 305 | 352 | +16 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 658 | 151 | 164 | 183 | 200 | 186 | −6½ |
| Beverages | 524 | 119 | 131 | 143 | 163 | 148 | −9 |
| **Basic materials** | 776 | 182 | 197 | 232 | 251 | 227 | −9½ |
| Crude materials | 739 | 175 | 189 | 218 | 236 | 217 | −8 |
| Textile fibres | 260 | 59 | 63 | 84 | 87 | 76 | −13 |
| **Fuels** | 1 255 | 284 | 334 | 397 | 480 | 542 | +13 |
| **Manufactures** | 21 338 | 5 226 | 5 411 | 5 910 | 6 169 | 6 727 | +9 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 10 125 | 2 514 | 2 530 | 2 734 | 2 764 | 3 043 | +10 |
| Non-electric machinery | 5 056 | 1 237 | 1 253 | 1 360 | 1 377 | 1 466 | +6½ |
| Electric machinery | 2 004 | 503 | 500 | 549 | 574 | 605 | +5½ |
| Road motor vehicles | 2 226 | 553 | 562 | 601 | 623 | 666 | +7 |
| Other transport equipment[2] | 839 | 203 | 200 | 246 | 203 | 285 | +41 |
| Chemicals | 3 045 | 733 | 783 | 860 | 899 | 953 | +6 |
| Chemical elements and compounds | 1 045 | 260 | 272 | 291 | 307 | 339 | +11 |
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 452 | 104 | 113 | 130 | 125 | 132 | +6 |
| Plastic materials | 532 | 130 | 136 | 150 | 153 | 164 | +7½ |
| Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures | 2 345 | 575 | 635 | 653 | 684 | 756 | +10 |
| Iron and steel | 823 | 206 | 219 | 229 | 245 | 282 | +15 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 721 | 173 | 204 | 211 | 213 | 217 | +1½ |
| Miscellaneous metal manufactures | 800 | 192 | 204 | 221 | 231 | 253 | +10 |
| Textiles | 934 | 223 | 240 | 267 | 287 | 284 | −1 |
| Other | 4 889 | 1 228 | 1 203 | 1 396 | 1 527 | 1 751 | +15 |
| Clothing and footwear | 480 | 118 | 120 | 143 | 157 | 170 | +8 |
| Instruments | 628 | 155 | 162 | 169 | 189 | 187 | −1 |
| **Miscellaneous** | 709 | 171 | 179 | 183 | 218 | 248 | +14 |
| **Total** | 25 769 | 6 308 | 6 498 | 7 225 | 7 588 | 8 332 | +10 |

[1] See note 2. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

## Table 9 Exports by commodity: volume indices

Seasonally adjusted — Overseas trade statistics basis — Indices 1970 = 100

| | | | | | Manufactures | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment | | | | | | |
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Total | Total | Machinery | Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Chemicals | Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures | Textiles | Other manufactures |
| Weights | 1 000 | 64 | 34 | 26 | 844 | 410 | 276 | 134 | 97 | 119 | 49 | 169 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 108.9 | 109 | 99 | 101 | 110 | 108 | 109 | 107 | 110 | 107 | 106 | 119 |
| 1972 | 111.3 | 113 | 107 | 102 | 112 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 118 | 108 | 111 | 128 |
| 1973 | 126.5 | 135 | 114 | 107 | 128 | 117 | 119 | 114 | 143 | 123 | 127 | 148 |
| 1974 | 132.9 | 142 | 115 | 101 | 135 | 125 | 127 | 120 | 169 | 116 | 125 | 154 |
| 1975 | 129.8 | 155 | 107 | 93 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 128 | 142 | 102 | 105 | 145 |
| 1976 | 139.4 | 156 | 122 | 108 | 140 | 133 | 135 | 130 | 171 | 108 | 124 | 168 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 132.6 | 164 | 106 | 104 | 134 | 133 | 136 | 129 | 150 | 114 | 102 | 147 |
| 2nd | 126.7 | 135 | 101 | 88 | 127 | 133 | 134 | 129 | 134 | 102 | 100 | 139 |
| 3rd | 125.7 | 150 | 105 | 91 | 127 | 134 | 138 | 123 | 136 | 96 | 104 | 134 |
| 4th | 134.4 | 171 | 118 | 89 | 133 | 132 | 135 | 131 | 148 | 95 | 114 | 159 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 135.4 | 160 | 118 | 91 | 137 | 134 | 137 | 129 | 164 | 98 | 116 | 160 |
| 2nd | 140.3 | 151 | 119 | 104 | 141 | 135 | 135 | 130 | 167 | 110 | 122 | 173 |
| 3rd | 137.3 | 152 | 118 | 115 | 139 | 130 | 132 | 124 | 171 | 114 | 126 | 161 |
| 4th | 144.6 | 161 | 131 | 122 | 144 | 134 | 134 | 136 | 180 | 111 | 130 | 176 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 144.3 | 165 | 138 | 134 | 144 | 129 | 131 | 126 | 176 | 118 | 132 | 184 |
| 2nd | 155.0 | 164 | 122 | 144 | 154 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 185 | 131 | 129 | 204 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +7½ | −½ | −12 | +6½ | +7 | +7½ | +5 | +9 | +4½ | +11 | −2½ | +11 |

cent. Deliveries of other transport equipment were 31 per cent higher, largely due to high imports of aircraft.

Within finished manufactures, imports of consumer goods fell by 2½ per cent, reflecting falls in imports of clothing and footwear. Arrivals of capital goods (excluding ships, aircraft, aero-engines, and North Sea oil and gas production installations) were 2 per cent lower while those of other finished manufactures rose slightly by 1 per cent.

**Imports by area**

see tables 15 and 16 and note 9

Deliveries from the developed countries rose by 9½ per cent in the second quarter while those from the developing countries fell by 5½ per cent.

In the second quarter of 1977, the value of imports from the EEC reached £3,501 million, 4½ per cent more than the previous quarter. There were diverse movements in the value of imports from individual member countries. Imports from France rose by 12 per cent, mainly due to higher imports of cereals (particularly wheat and barley), sugar, fruit and vegetables, with increases in chemical elements and compounds also contributing. Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg rose by 7½ per cent after falling in the previous quarter, reflecting substantial increases in deliveries of non-metallic mineral manufactures (including diamonds) and barley. Arrivals from Italy were 7 per cent higher, largely the result of increased deliveries of petroleum products (particularly motor spirit), although imports of clothing and footwear both fell. Imports from Denmark rose by 4½ per cent, almost entirely due to increased deliveries of bacon, butter and animal feeding stuffs. Deliveries from the Netherlands fell by 6 per cent with lower imports of petroleum and petroleum products, chemical elements and compounds and oil seeds, nuts and kernels outweighing rises in arrivals of iron and steel and paintings. Imports from the Irish Republic have been little changed over the past three quarters. Although deliveries

## Table 10 Exports by commodity: unit value indices

Not seasonally adjusted — Overseas trade statistics basis — Indices 1970 = 100

| | | | | | Manufactures | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment | | | | | | |
| | Total | Food beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Total | Total | Machinery | Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Chemicals | Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures | Textiles | Other manufactures |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 105.6 | 106 | 104 | 115 | 105 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 102 | 99 | 102 | 102 |
| 1972 | 111.1 | 113 | 113 | 116 | 111 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 104 | 100 | 104 | 107 |
| 1973 | 125.8 | 126 | 143 | 166 | 124 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 114 | 115 | 123 | 125 |
| 1974 | 161.4 | 148 | 181 | 381 | 155 | 153 | 155 | 149 | 169 | 164 | 159 | 146 |
| 1975 | 198.3 | 178 | 198 | 439 | 193 | 196 | 200 | 189 | 209 | 194 | 177 | 180 |
| 1976 | 240.1 | 213 | 240 | 553 | 234 | 245 | 250 | 234 | 238 | 228 | 202 | 221 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 184.9 | 166 | 192 | 416 | 179 | 179 | 182 | 172 | 200 | 184 | 178 | 163 |
| 2nd | 193.4 | 176 | 199 | 421 | 188 | 190 | 192 | 185 | 209 | 189 | 177 | 172 |
| 3rd | 202.0 | 183 | 200 | 442 | 197 | 201 | 202 | 201 | 209 | 195 | 177 | 185 |
| 4th | 210.1 | 187 | 202 | 474 | 205 | 213 | 217 | 203 | 211 | 202 | 180 | 192 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 218.9 | 192 | 211 | 496 | 214 | 224 | 231 | 210 | 219 | 206 | 185 | 199 |
| 2nd | 234.3 | 211 | 229 | 530 | 229 | 242 | 248 | 230 | 232 | 216 | 196 | 213 |
| 3rd | 247.4 | 220 | 249 | 553 | 242 | 254 | 258 | 246 | 245 | 233 | 207 | 226 |
| 4th | 261.7 | 229 | 262 | 608 | 256 | 269 | 273 | 260 | 259 | 247 | 222 | 239 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 274.4 | 238 | 276 | 643 | 268 | 284 | 288 | 275 | 272 | 255 | 235 | 249 |
| 2nd | 280.7 | 252 | 285 | 666 | 274 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 280 | 258 | 244 | 256 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +2½ | +6 | +3 | +3½ | +2 | +1½ | — | +4½ | +2½ | +1½ | +4 | +3 |

## Table 11 Imports by commodity (summary) [1]

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million cif

| | | | | Industrial materials | | | | Finished manufactures | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment[2] | | | | | |
| | Total | Food beverages and tobacco | Fuels | Total | Basic materials | Chemicals | Other semi-manufactures | Total | Total | Machinery[2] | Road motor vehicles | Other transport equipment[3] | Other | Miscellaneous |
| 1970 | 9 040 | 2 047 | 945 | 3 862 | 1 362 | 543 | 1 957 | 2 072 | 1 498 | 1 199 | 169 | 130 | 574 | 113 |
| 1971 | 9 825 | 2 176 | 1 247 | 3 842 | 1 271 | 569 | 2 003 | 2 431 | 1 730 | 1 278 | 275 | 177 | 701 | 129 |
| 1972 | 11 143 | 2 356 | 1 242 | 4 286 | 1 323 | 651 | 2 312 | 3 130 | 2 238 | 1 568 | 482 | 188 | 892 | 129 |
| 1973 | 15 852 | 3 094 | 1 724 | 6 239 | 1 963 | 897 | 3 380 | 4 632 | 3 293 | 2 374 | 653 | 266 | 1 339 | 163 |
| 1974 | 23 234 | 3 762 | 4 626 | 8 925 | 2 561 | 1 579 | 4 785 | 5 549 | 3 903 | 2 968 | 647 | 288 | 1 647 | 372 |
| 1975 | 24 128 | 4 335 | 4 301 | 8 341 | 2 204 | 1 411 | 4 726 | 6 663 | 4 794 | 3 614 | 883 | 297 | 1 869 | 489 |
| 1976 | 31 155 | 4 983 | 5 645 | 11 262 | 3 218 | 1 999 | 6 045 | 8 853 | 6 386 | 4 637 | 1 398 | 351 | 2 467 | 411 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 950 | 1 062 | 1 061 | 2 141 | 582 | 366 | 1 194 | 1 555 | 1 113 | 812 | 198 | 96 | 442 | 150 |
| 2nd | 5 573 | 984 | 952 | 1 952 | 529 | 318 | 1 104 | 1 505 | 1 066 | 801 | 222 | 70 | 439 | 127 |
| 3rd | 6 190 | 1 122 | 1 099 | 2 043 | 516 | 331 | 1 197 | 1 834 | 1 359 | 1 054 | 228 | 70 | 475 | 105 |
| 4th | 6 415 | 1 167 | 1 188 | 2 205 | 578 | 397 | 1 231 | 1 769 | 1 257 | 947 | 235 | 60 | 513 | 106 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 6 669 | 1 068 | 1 299 | 2 411 | 678 | 431 | 1 302 | 1 819 | 1 269 | 909 | 265 | 95 | 550 | 96 |
| 2nd | 7 664 | 1 247 | 1 345 | 2 727 | 759 | 486 | 1 482 | 2 150 | 1 571 | 1 180 | 325 | 98 | 578 | 117 |
| 3rd | 8 095 | 1 264 | 1 492 | 2 895 | 855 | 515 | 1 525 | 2 342 | 1 715 | 1 255 | 392 | 64 | 627 | 107 |
| 4th | 8 727 | 1 404 | 1 510 | 3 230 | 927 | 568 | 1 735 | 2 541 | 1 830 | 1 293 | 416 | 95 | 711 | 92 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 8 959 | 1 490 | 1 390 | 3 376 | 988 | 629 | 1 758 | 2 666 | 1 897 | 1 289 | 474 | 124 | 769 | 109 |
| 2nd | 9 576 | 1 568 | 1 349 | 3 496 | 864 | 621 | 2 011 | 2 948 | 2 213 | 1 605 | 485 | 162 | 735 | 122 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +7 | +5 | −3 | +3½ | −13 | −1½ | +14 | +11 | +17 | +24 | +2 | +31 | −4½ | +12 |

[1] See note 2. [2] Includes North Sea production installations. [3] Not seasonally adjusted.

from West Germany remained almost unchanged, there were diverse movements among the commodities, with a rise in imports of iron and steel outweighing falls in arrivals of non-electrical machinery and motor cars.

Imports from the rest of western Europe, at £1,648 million, increased by 28 per cent largely due to high deliveries of North sea oil and gas production installations. Imports from Norway trebled in the second quarter, reflecting deliveries of production installations.

Imports from Finland increased by 10 per cent with deliveries of production installations contributing to the rise and outweighing a fall in imports of paper and paperboard. Lower deliveries of paper and paperboard, together with reduced imports of iron ore accounted for much of the 4½ per cent fall in the value of arrivals from Sweden. After falling in the first quarter, imports from Switzerland rose by 38 per cent in the second quarter, almost entirely due to increased deliveries of non-metallic mineral manufactures (mainly precious stones) which made up over three-fifths of the total imports from this source.

At £1,294 million, imports from north America rose by only 2 per cent in the latest quarter, having risen by around 6 per cent in each of the two previous quarters. Deliveries from the USA rose by 6½ per cent with higher imports of non-electrical machinery (which included some North Sea production installations) and paintings, more than offsetting reductions in arrivals of chemical elements and compounds and textiles. Imports from Canada, having remained unchanged in the first quarter of 1977, fell sharply by 13 per cent in the latest quarter, largely reflecting lower imports of timber.

Imports from the other developed countries rose by 12 per cent to reach £713 million with increases in deliveries from all four coun-

## Table 12 Imports by commodity (detail)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million cif

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | Q2/Q1 |
| **Food, beverages and tobacco** | 4 983 | 1 247 | 1 264 | 1 404 | 1 490 | 1 568 | +5 |
| Food and live animals | 4 495 | 1 118 | 1 131 | 1 276 | 1 343 | 1 433 | +6½ |
| Meat and meat preparations | 839 | 203 | 208 | 244 | 254 | 242 | −5 |
| Dairy produce and eggs | 505 | 112 | 105 | 167 | 84 | 132 | +57 |
| Cereals and animal feeding stuff | 920 | 258 | 227 | 264 | 252 | 292 | +16 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 942 | 247 | 238 | 245 | 287 | 284 | −1½ |
| Other food and live animals | 1 291 | 301 | 354 | 362 | 465 | 497 | +7 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 488 | 129 | 133 | 127 | 147 | 136 | −8 |
| Beverages | 251 | 62 | 70 | 70 | 74 | 76 | +2½ |
| Tobacco | 237 | 67 | 66 | 55 | 73 | 59 | −19 |
| **Fuels** | 5 645 | 1 345 | 1 492 | 1 510 | 1 390 | 1 349 | −3 |
| **Industrial materials** | 11 262 | 2 727 | 2 895 | 3 230 | 3 376 | 3 496 | +3½ |
| Basic materials | 3 218 | 759 | 855 | 927 | 988 | 864 | −13 |
| Crude materials | 3 017 | 713 | 808 | 865 | 907 | 802 | −12 |
| Wood, lumber and cork | 585 | 137 | 162 | 166 | 164 | 165 | +½ |
| Pulp and waste paper | 463 | 119 | 128 | 114 | 124 | 118 | −4½ |
| Textile fibres | 439 | 98 | 109 | 138 | 132 | 112 | −15 |
| Metal ores | 683 | 163 | 195 | 188 | 211 | 157 | −26 |
| Chemicals | 1 999 | 486 | 515 | 568 | 629 | 621 | −1½ |
| Chemical elements and compounds | 876 | 211 | 232 | 249 | 273 | 266 | −2½ |
| Plastic materials | 463 | 113 | 115 | 136 | 146 | 139 | −4½ |
| Other semi-manufactures | 6 045 | 1 482 | 1 525 | 1 735 | 1 758 | 2 011 | +14 |
| Wood and cork manufactures | 290 | 68 | 80 | 84 | 89 | 75 | −15 |
| Paper and paperboard | 826 | 196 | 223 | 234 | 250 | 242 | −3 |
| Textiles | 911 | 228 | 220 | 259 | 278 | 278 | — |
| Non-metallic mineral manufactures | 1 363 | 321 | 330 | 397 | 416 | 636 | +53 |
| Iron and steel | 966 | 231 | 238 | 298 | 226 | 257 | +14 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 1 035 | 250 | 263 | 306 | 314 | 290 | −7½ |
| Miscellaneous metal manufactures | 415 | 108 | 101 | 114 | 118 | 122 | +3 |
| **Finished manufactures** | 8 853 | 2 150 | 2 342 | 2 541 | 2 666 | 2 948 | +11 |
| Machinery | 4 637 | 1 180 | 1 255 | 1 293 | 1 289 | 1 605 | +24 |
| Electrical machinery | 1 382 | 323 | 364 | 403 | 424 | 437 | +3 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 3 255 | 857 | 892 | 890 | 865 | 1 168 | +35 |
| Road motor vehicles | 1 398 | 325 | 392 | 416 | 474 | 485 | +2 |
| Other transport equipment[2] | 351 | 98 | 64 | 95 | 124 | 162 | +31 |
| Other finished manufactures | 2 467 | 578 | 627 | 711 | 769 | 735 | −4½ |
| Clothing and footwear | 849 | 207 | 212 | 239 | 256 | 233 | −9 |
| Instruments | 574 | 131 | 147 | 172 | 178 | 175 | −2 |
| **Miscellaneous** | 411 | 117 | 107 | 92 | 109 | 122 | +12 |
| **Total** | 31 155 | 7 664 | 8 095 | 8 727 | 8 959 | 9 576 | +7 |

[1] See note 2. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

## Table 13 Imports by commodity: volume indices

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — Indices 1970 = 100

| | | | | Industrial materials | | | | Finished manufactures | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment[1] | | | |
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Fuels | Total | Basic materials | Chemicals | Other semi-manufactures | Total | Total | Machinery[1] | Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Other |
| Weights | 1,000 | 227 | 105 | 427 | 151 | 60 | 216 | 229 | 166 | 133 | 33 | 63 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 104.8 | 100 | 109 | 101 | 91 | 103 | 106 | 115 | 113 | 106 | 140 | 122 |
| 1972 | 116.0 | 102 | 109 | 109 | 93 | 118 | 119 | 146 | 145 | 136 | 183 | 147 |
| 1973 | 132.7 | 102 | 112 | 125 | 104 | 140 | 136 | 186 | 185 | 176 | 219 | 189 |
| 1974 | 133.8 | 99 | 106 | 129 | 93 | 151 | 147 | 189 | 188 | 188 | 192 | 191 |
| 1975 | 124.4 | 98 | 89 | 113 | 78 | 122 | 135 | 183 | 182 | 176 | 203 | 186 |
| 1976 | 133.5 | 101 | 87 | 127 | 93 | 150 | 145 | 196 | 197 | 186 | 241 | 193 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 125.5 | 96 | 91 | 117 | 82 | 125 | 138 | 185 | 186 | 177 | 216 | 183 |
| 2nd | 119.0 | 90 | 85 | 109 | 77 | 111 | 130 | 171 | 168 | 164 | 206 | 182 |
| 3rd | 126.4 | 101 | 90 | 111 | 74 | 117 | 136 | 192 | 193 | 190 | 198 | 189 |
| 4th | 126.8 | 103 | 90 | 116 | 79 | 134 | 137 | 183 | 180 | 175 | 191 | 189 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 126.4 | 95 | 89 | 124 | 90 | 143 | 142 | 182 | 177 | 166 | 222 | 195 |
| 2nd | 134.1 | 101 | 87 | 126 | 92 | 148 | 144 | 193 | 196 | 189 | 244 | 186 |
| 3rd | 135.8 | 103 | 88 | 127 | 95 | 153 | 142 | 202 | 206 | 194 | 251 | 193 |
| 4th | 137.8 | 104 | 85 | 132 | 94 | 157 | 151 | 206 | 210 | 196 | 247 | 197 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 139.6 | 107 | 76 | 135 | 97 | 170 | 152 | 213 | 213 | 194 | 283 | 215 |
| 2nd | 145.2 | 107 | 73 | 135 | 84 | 166 | 162 | 226 | 234 | 219 | 320 | 203 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +4 | — | −4 | — | −14 | −2 | +6½ | +6 | +10 | +13 | +13 | −5½ |

[1] Includes North Sea production installations.

tries within the group. Following a fall in the previous quarter arrivals from Australia rose by 12 per cent, largely the result of higher deliveries of lead, while imports from New Zealand increased by 8 per cent. Deliveries from Japan were 5½ per cent higher, despite a drop in iron and steel imports, with large increases in arrivals of motor cars and cycles. Arrivals from South Africa increased by 30 per cent, reflecting higher imports of non-metallic mineral manufactures (including diamonds).

Among imports from the developing countries, there was a 4 per cent drop in arrivals from Latin America, almost entirely reflecting lower deliveries of coffee, particularly from Brazil. Imports from the Middle East and North Africa were 3 per cent lower, reflecting in part a further reduction in crude oil imports. Among the individual oil exporting countries there were contrasting movements in deliveries of crude oil which were reflected in rises in the value of total imports from Kuwait (following the sharp fall in the first quarter) and Saudi Arabia of 27 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, and in the fall of 30 per cent in total imports from Iran. Among imports from the rest of the developing countries, which in total fell by 8½ per cent, the value of arrivals from Nigeria fell by 57 per cent, with reductions in imports of crude oil and cocoa.

Imports from the centrally planned economies, at £333 million, were 2½ per cent higher in the latest quarter, although deliveries from the Soviet Union, the UK's largest supplier within this area, fell by 5 per cent.

## Section 3: Background to visible trade

see tables 1, 2 and 3

In only three years since the war has the visible trade balance been in surplus. Over this period it has averaged a deficit equivalent to just under 1½ per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

The most recent surplus was recorded in 1971. This resulted from a relatively rapid rise in export volume in part reflecting the devaluation of sterling at the end of 1967, coupled with slow growth in import volume, due to the low pressure of demand in the domestic economy. In addition, the terms of trade were favourable – in the fourth quarter of 1971 they were at their highest level of the past 15 years.

In 1972 and 1973 however the visible balance moved steadily into deficit mainly reflecting a higher volume of imports with the rapid expansion of the home economy, and also the impact of rising world commodity prices on import values. The initial effects of the floating of sterling in June 1972 also contributed to the rise in import prices. A UK dock strike in the latter half of 1972 served to depress export volume in that year. The result of these factors was that the relative volumes of exports and imports fell by 10 per cent between 1971 and 1972, and remained at a low level in 1973. The terms of trade on the other hand were little changed in 1972, but fell by 11 per cent in 1973. The UN price index for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals rose by 45 per cent in sterling terms in 1973, following a 10 per cent rise in the preceding years.

The surplus of £280 million on visible trade in 1971 was turned into a deficit of £702 million in 1972 and £2,353 million in 1973.

The main influence on trade in 1974 was the quadrupling of oil prices, which had been announced at the end of 1973. For a number of reasons (including the impact of three-day working and shortages of materials, components and labour) the volume of exports rose less fast than it might have done in 1974, and at less than half the rate of increase of world trade. Import volume also rose slowly in 1974, from its high 1973 level, so that the relative volume of trade increased. This improvement, however, was swamped by the sharp drop of 17 per cent in the terms of trade which resulted from the 55 per cent rise in import prices, two fifths of which was attributable to the oil price rises.

The visible trade deficit increased by nearly £3,000 million in 1974 (with the deficit on oil trade rising by almost £2,500 million) to £5,194 million, 6½ per cent of GDP. This is by far the largest visible deficit suffered by the UK, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of GDP, since the War.

If trade in 1974 was characterised by the rise in oil prices, the major influence on trade in 1975 was the world recession to which the oil price increase contributed. The volume of world trade in manufactures in 1975 fell, its first fall since 1958. The United Kingdom's exports suffered less than those of many other countries however, falling in volume by 4½ per cent and our share of world trade, unusually, rose.

Import volume fell rather more, due to both the depressed domestic economy and a sharp fall in the volume of oil imported. With reduced demand for commodities many commodity prices fell back in 1975 and the terms of trade rose by 8 per cent.

These favourable movements in the terms of trade and relative volume were reflected in a £2,000 million reduction in the visible trade deficit in 1975, to £3,203 million.

As the industrialised world moved out of recession, both export and import volumes rose in 1976. The rise in export volume was slightly greater than the rise in import volume. The relatively modest recovery of imports reflected the slow growth of the UK economy last year. The terms of trade fell only slightly in 1976, despite the very sharp fall in the sterling effective exchange rate that occurred during the year. The response of export prices to this fall was both more rapid and sharper than had historically been the case.

Although in percentage terms the value of

**Table 14 Imports by commodity: unit value indices**

Not seasonally adjusted — Overseas trade statistics basis — Indices 1970 = 100

| | | | | Industrial materials | | | | Finished manufactures | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Machinery and transport equipment | | | | |
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Fuels | Total | Basic materials | Chemicals | Other semi-manufactures | Total | Total | Machinery | Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment | Other |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 104.9 | 107 | 122 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 96 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 102 |
| 1972 | 109.1 | 114 | 123 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 99 | 111 | 112 | 109 | 124 | 110 |
| 1973 | 138.1 | 150 | 164 | 131 | 141 | 125 | 126 | 128 | 127 | 123 | 141 | 131 |
| 1974 | 210.3 | 193 | 468 | 190 | 208 | 207 | 172 | 152 | 147 | 143 | 163 | 164 |
| 1975 | 235.9 | 219 | 535 | 199 | 215 | 229 | 180 | 188 | 183 | 181 | 194 | 200 |
| 1976 | 288.6 | 247 | 704 | 239 | 260 | 267 | 217 | 237 | 232 | 227 | 253 | 249 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 230.1 | 218 | 509 | 200 | 217 | 240 | 177 | 174 | 168 | 164 | 183 | 191 |
| 2nd | 231.9 | 219 | 506 | 198 | 213 | 236 | 177 | 186 | 181 | 179 | 191 | 197 |
| 3rd | 237.6 | 217 | 536 | 200 | 213 | 230 | 182 | 196 | 192 | 189 | 204 | 207 |
| 4th | 249.5 | 223 | 591 | 206 | 222 | 234 | 187 | 205 | 199 | 197 | 210 | 220 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 258.8 | 228 | 636 | 210 | 226 | 239 | 190 | 213 | 207 | 204 | 221 | 226 |
| 2nd | 281.4 | 243 | 686 | 230 | 248 | 262 | 210 | 234 | 230 | 225 | 251 | 242 |
| 3rd | 296.4 | 246 | 728 | 247 | 266 | 274 | 226 | 246 | 242 | 237 | 262 | 258 |
| 4th | 318.9 | 268 | 768 | 268 | 295 | 296 | 240 | 265 | 258 | 251 | 287 | 284 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 327.6 | 280 | 790 | 277 | 310 | 302 | 248 | 264 | 258 | 248 | 297 | 280 |
| 2nd | 336.8 | 297 | 801 | 284 | 313 | 304 | 258 | 269 | 262 | 252 | 302 | 286 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +3 | +6 | +1½ | +2½ | +1 | +1 | +4 | +2 | +2 | +2 | +1½ | +2 |

exports increased slightly faster than the value of imports in 1976, the visible trade deficit nevertheless widened to stand at £3,571 million.

Some of the more striking features of our balance of trade by area in recent years have been: (i) a reduction since 1976 in our trade deficit with the rest of the EEC following a steady deterioration in the first half of this decade, (ii) a deficit with North America in each year since visible trade figures by area have been compiled (1964); (iii) the increase in our deficit with the oil exporting countries in 1974 as a result of the oil price rise, followed by a considerable improvement in this balance as exports grew rapidly and the volume of imported oil increasingly was reduced.

The current account as a whole has, since the war, been in surplus in 17 years and in deficit in 14 (including each of the most recent four). The deficit in 1976 was £1,405 million, a slight improvement on the 1975 level. The first half of 1977 has seen a sharp movement back to balance.

## Notes

**1 Trade figures on a balance of payments basis.** The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly overseas trade statistics. These adjustments are summarised in table 4. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage. Included under this heading are adjustments to bring in items not in the trade statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) and to remove those items in the trade statistics – mainly returned goods and certain goods for processing and repair – where no change of ownership is involved. In addition adjustments are made from time to time to the level of exports to take account of variations in the quality of recording as revealed by the regular monitoring of the accuracy of the export figures (as described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book' *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966–76* and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

**2** The adjustments described at note 1 have been made for the quarterly totals of exports and imports, for trade in petroleum and petroleum products (table 2), and for the main area analysis of trade (table 3). They cannot be estimated for the other commodity analysis of trade nor for individual countries. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in tables 5 to 8, 11, 12, 15, 16 are on the overseas trade statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of table 4. Comments in sections 1 and 3 relate to figures on a balance of payments basis. Detailed analysis of imports and exports on an area and commodity basis in section 2 relate to the figures on an overseas trade statistics basis. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

**3 Visible balance.** The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in note 1 above.

**4 Timing.** The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

**5 Definition of areas.** The areas used in table 3 of this article comprise the following countries:

*EEC:* Belgium, Denmark, France, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and West Germany.

*Rest of western Europe:* Andorra, Austria, Continental Shelf (Foreign Part), Faroe Islands, Finland, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

*North America:* Canada, Puerto Rico, USA, Greenland, St Pierre and Miquelon.

*Other developed countries:* Australia, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa.

*Oil exporting countries:* Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Dubai, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah etc, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

*Rest of the world:* All other countries.

The areas used in tables 5, 6, 15 and 16 comprise the following countries: EEC, rest of western Europe, North America, other developed countries, oil exporting countries as above.

*Latin America:* Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone of Panama, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (not British), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

*Middle East and North Africa:* Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain Cyprus, Dubai, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah, etc, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, North Yemen, South Yemen, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

*Centrally planned economies:* Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Vietnam.

*Other developing countries:* All other countries.

**6 The invisible balance (services and other current transactions) covers the following items:** Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel and banking and financial transactions; net overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers.

**7 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products.** Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (table 2) accounts for almost all the trade in fuels, section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in tables 7, 8, 11 and 12. Import and export figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil, and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in table 2 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the fuels totals in tables 11 and 12. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

For imports the average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

The figures of the value of crude oil exports are now

## Monthly review of external trade statistics

Each month EcS5 division of the Department of Trade produces, primarily for internal purposes, a typescript document entitled the 'Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics'. It is intended to be a convenient, reasonably comprehensive, and up-to-date source of information on various aspects of overseas trade. The review is divided into three sections; the first is a commentary containing short articles on topics of current interest, including an analysis of the latest month's trade figures; the second section consists of 25 charts with accompanying texts on facing pages covering much of the material in the third section, which comprises 83 tables covering statistics of visible trade, UK exports and imports by area and commodity (with figures of value, volume and unit value), trade by commodity groups, UK shares of trade in various markets and commodity groups, and ECGD statistics. There are also tables of commodity prices, relative export prices, and the sterling exchange rate. The document is updated each month and is available at the end of the month. It is felt that it may have a wider interest than its present circulation, and individual copies are being made available through the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, price £3. An annual subscription is available at £36. In both cases send cash with order (post free). For further details about the review contact the EcS5A branch of the Department of Trade (01-215 3155).

### Table 15 Imports by area (summary)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million cif

| | | Developed countries | | | | Developing countries | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | EEC | Rest of W. Europe | North America | Other | Oil exporting countries | Other | Centrally planned economies |
| 1970 | 9 040 | 2 440 | 1 311 | 1 855 | 856 | 828 | 1 342 | 389 |
| 1971 | 9 825 | 2 915 | 1 452 | 1 732 | 947 | 1 067 | 1 316 | 376 |
| 1972 | 11 143 | 3 520 | 1 819 | 1 784 | 1 141 | 1 034 | 1 402 | 423 |
| 1973 | 15 852 | 5 206 | 2 700 | 2 357 | 1 461 | 1 490 | 2 018 | 594 |
| 1974 | 23 234 | 7 713 | 3 460 | 3 241 | 1 679 | 3 795 | 2 581 | 742 |
| 1975 | 24 128 | 8 786 | 3 571 | 3 206 | 1 849 | 3 265 | 2 678 | 735 |
| 1976 | 31 155 | 11 385 | 4 577 | 4 217 | 2 116 | 4 207 | 3 511 | 1 109 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5 950 | 2 134 | 843 | 859 | 448 | 830 | 677 | 184 |
| 2nd | 5 573 | 2 026 | 774 | 745 | 456 | 745 | 612 | 161 |
| 3rd | 6 190 | 2 228 | 1 014 | 798 | 472 | 853 | 658 | 184 |
| 4th | 6 415 | 2 399 | 940 | 804 | 473 | 827 | 731 | 210 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 6 669 | 2 434 | 985 | 882 | 428 | 932 | 763 | 271 |
| 2nd | 7 664 | 2 884 | 1 081 | 1 023 | 496 | 963 | 869 | 294 |
| 3rd | 8 095 | 2 825 | 1 229 | 1 122 | 576 | 1 178 | 911 | 268 |
| 4th | 8 727 | 3 242 | 1 281 | 1 191 | 616 | 1 134 | 968 | 276 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 8 959 | 3 343 | 1 288 | 1 270 | 636 | 1 027 | 1 123 | 325 |
| 2nd | 9 576 | 3 501 | 1 648 | 1 294 | 713 | 974 | 1 060 | 333 |
| Percentage change Q2/Q1 | +7 | +4½ | +28 | +2 | +12 | −5 | −5½ | +2½ |

[1] See note 2.

given without seasonal adjustment. In previous articles they were presented on a seasonally adjusted basis, using the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the fuels total. Further consideration has shown however that these factors may not be wholly appropriate. The export figures include oil which has been re-exported.

**8 Unit value and volume indices.** A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry*, 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry*, 11 October 1973, introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measures, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. Adjustments have been made to the import volume index to include North Sea oil production installations, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

**9 Seasonally adjusted import figures for December and January.** Difficulties of allowing fully in the seasonal adjustment procedure for the effects of the 1976/77 Christmas/new year holiday period have distorted the quarterly comparison of the imports value and volume statistics and hence of both the visible and current balance. The seasonally adjusted imports figures for December are probably understated and those for January correspondingly overstated. Exports are probably little affected.

**10 Parcel post.** The value of exports and imports by parcel post in the overseas trade statistics is calculated by applying estimates of the average value of parcels to the total numbers leaving or arriving in the country. The estimates of average value are derived from occasional sample surveys and are extrapolated by appropriate unit value indices. Results from the latest such survey, carried out in 1976, suggest that the extrapolation has underestimated the average value, particularly of exports. The figures for exports have been revised upwards by £140 million in 1976; those for the most recent quarters and for years back to 1974 have also been revised.

**11 The green pound.** The green money system of the EEC's common agricultural policy involves the payment or receipt of monetary compensatory amounts (mca's) on international trade in most agricultural products. The level of the mca's depends on the extent to which a member country's exchange rate has moved away from the so-called 'green' rate of exchange in which the community's intervention prices are set. Because sterling is now trading at a rate below its green rate, mca's generally take the form of subsidies on imports and levies on exports. Prior to May 1976 mca's on imports from EEC countries were collected by the importer from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce in the United Kingdom and are included accordingly in receipts of government transfers. Since May 1976 mca's on imports from EEC countries (other than Italy) have been paid directly to the exporter in his own country and so are excluded from receipts of government transfers in the balance of payments account for the United Kingdom. This change has meant however that the basis of valuation of these imports up to May 1976 differs from that used subsequently.

Investigation has shown that the mca's on imports from other EEC countries have not always been treated appropriately in the valuation of imports in the overseas trade statistics. Hence valuation adjustments have been made to ensure that as far as possible imports from other EEC countries are valued before deduction of the mca's payable in the United Kingdom before May 1976 and after deduction of the mca from that date.

The adjustments also cover mca's payable to the supplier on imports of dairy products from New Zealand, sugar from African, Carribean and Pacific countries. Other imports from third countries are believed to be valued entirely before deduction of mca's and exports before addition of mca's. In May 1977 importers were notified of the appropriate method of valuation, and no adjustment should be necessary after the second quarter of 1977.

**12** The figures on a balance of payments basis contained in this article are consistent with those to be published in the 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1966–76*.

**13 Revisions.** Revisions to statistics prior to 1977 reflect, principally, upward adjustments to (a) the export figures, from 1974, to take account of later information on parcel post (see note 10) and (b) to the import figures, from 1973, in the light of the changes in the green pound system (see note 11). The effect of these changes on the visible balance is small.

## Table 16 Imports by area (detail)[1]

Seasonally adjusted values — Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million cif

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | Q2/Q1 |
| **Developed countries** | 22 296 | 5 485 | 5 752 | 6 331 | 6 537 | 7 156 | +9½ |
| EEC | 11 385 | 2 884 | 2 825 | 3 242 | 3 343 | 3 501 | +4½ |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 1 300 | 304 | 338 | 409 | 397 | 426 | +7½ |
| Denmark | 705 | 167 | 179 | 191 | 201 | 210 | +4½ |
| France | 2 090 | 612 | 488 | 562 | 589 | 660 | +12 |
| Irish Republic | 1 006 | 242 | 242 | 302 | 306 | 302 | −1½ |
| Italy | 1 104 | 255 | 286 | 332 | 355 | 379 | +7 |
| Netherlands | 2 425 | 600 | 571 | 685 | 665 | 626 | −6 |
| West Germany | 2 755 | 663 | 700 | 814 | 847 | 849 | +½ |
| Rest of W. Europe | 4 577 | 1 081 | 1 229 | 1 281 | 1 288 | 1 648 | +28 |
| Finland | 562 | 143 | 144 | 157 | 151 | 166 | +10 |
| Norway | 623 | 131 | 220 | 156 | 136 | 405 | +197 |
| Sweden | 1 187 | 287 | 335 | 327 | 328 | 312 | −4½ |
| Switzerland | 962 | 219 | 225 | 287 | 281 | 388 | +38 |
| North America | 4 217 | 1 023 | 1 122 | 1 191 | 1 270 | 1 294 | +2 |
| United States | 3 043 | 731 | 804 | 858 | 935 | 997 | +6½ |
| Canada | 1 160 | 289 | 313 | 328 | 330 | 288 | −13 |
| Other | 2 116 | 496 | 576 | 616 | 636 | 713 | +12 |
| Australia | 387 | 89 | 98 | 124 | 88 | 99 | +12 |
| Japan | 796 | 188 | 218 | 223 | 264 | 278 | +5½ |
| New Zealand | 321 | 73 | 85 | 102 | 89 | 96 | +8 |
| South Africa | 612 | 154 | 167 | 170 | 202 | 263 | +30 |
| **Developing countries** | 7 719 | 1 832 | 2 089 | 2 102 | 2 150 | 2 034 | −5½ |
| Latin America | 705 | 180 | 183 | 193 | 207 | 199 | −4 |
| Middle East and north Africa | 4 089 | 902 | 1 128 | 1 141 | 1 037 | 1 005 | −3 |
| Iran | 1 047 | 256 | 267 | 296 | 296 | 206 | −30 |
| Kuwait | 587 | 128 | 147 | 205 | 129 | 164 | +27 |
| Saudi Arabia | 978 | 203 | 262 | 286 | 270 | 309 | +14 |
| Rest | 2 925 | 749 | 779 | 768 | 905 | 830 | −8½ |
| Nigeria | 317 | 92 | 91 | 59 | 91 | 39 | −57 |
| **Centrally planned economies** | 1 109 | 294 | 268 | 276 | 325 | 333 | +2½ |
| Soviet Union | 645 | 174 | 147 | 140 | 205 | 195 | −5 |
| **Total** | 31 155 | 7 664 | 8 095 | 8 727 | 8 959 | 9 576 | +7 |
| of which | | | | | | | |
| Oil exporting countries | 4 207 | 963 | 1 178 | 1 134 | 1 027 | 974 | −5 |

[1] See notes 2 and 5.

**Overseas trade statistics.** Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for June (with cumulative totals) were published in July [1] and further analyses of the figures will be found in the tables on external trade in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* [2].

Telephone inquiries concerning this article should be referred to: 01-215 3131 – Value data and 01-215 3466 – Indices.

[1] *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, June 1977, HMSO, £6.50 (annual subscription £93.60).
[2] *Monthly Digest of Statistics* HMSO, £1.95 (annual subscription, including supplement of definitions and postage, £27.86).

# Import penetration and export performance

Estimates of import penetration and export proportions for 1968 to 1976 at a detailed (minimum list heading) level of manufacturing industry are given in a new series of statistics. The estimates are published in the August edition of *Economic Trends* in an article by J. D. Wells and J. C. Imber of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. The authors discuss the problems of constructing meaningful measures. They conclude that although the results give a useful indication of trends through time, the absolute values of the ratios are of limited use for making inter-industry comparisons. Nevertheless, individual figures enable a manufacturer to compare his exports to sales ratio with the average for his own industry.

The figures show that over manufacturing as a whole import penetration, (the share of the home market for a group of products that is taken by imports) and export proportion (the share of manufacturers' sales going to export) have grown at similar rates since 1968, following the trend of world trade. Within this picture, however, there are sectors that have been particularly successful at restraining imports and promoting exports and others that have been less successful, though the reasons for this often lie in factors outside the control of the industries themselves.

In the food and drink sector import penetration has actually been reduced whilst export proportions have risen, and in chemicals the export proportions have grown faster than import penetration.

At a broad sectoral level most other major industries have experienced rising import penetration that has either matched or exceeded the growth in export proportion.

It is intended to publish the series in future in a Business Monitor.

**Inquiries:** Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection (EcS3B), Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG.

## Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

# Economic indicators of the industrial countries: quarterly analysis

Industrial production in the industrial countries continued to increase steadily in the first quarter of 1977, rising by about 1½ per cent, much the same as in the previous quarter. Production was 6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. However, it is expected that the second quarter figures will show little further improvement.

The value of world trade continued to recover rapidly in the final quarter of 1976, with both exports and imports increasing by around 13½ per cent over the year as a whole. Throughout 1976 exports by countries outside the OECD area grew nearly twice as fast as those of member countries. Whereas exports by member countries to one another increased by barely 1 per cent in 1975, and to other countries by 19 per cent, exports to each other increased by 14 per cent in 1976, and to others by only 3½ per cent. Import value also recovered strongly, inter-trade increased by 13 per cent compared to 2 per cent in 1975, and from outside the area by 19½ per cent compared with a 3½ per cent fall in 1975. However, since the third quarter of 1976, the quarterly rate of total export growth has declined steadily resulting in an increase of only 3½ per cent in the first quarter of 1977. In volume terms the decline has been even more marked. Import value, which had been advancing at annual rates of around 7 per cent in the third and fourth quarters of last year, increased by only 2½ per cent in the first quarter, and fell by 1 per cent in volume terms.

Despite cautious demand management policies in most countries the annual rate of inflation in the OECD area as a whole accelerated to around 10 per cent by June of this year, compared to around 8 per cent in the second half of 1976. The reacceleration has been largely related to temporary supply difficulties, particularly centred on food prices and the effects of the severe winter in the USA. The rate of unemployment throughout the OECD in the first quarter of 1977 is estimated to have been about 5 per cent, marginally falling from the previous quarter. In the majority of countries, except the USA,

The tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves. International publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented, where available, by later reports, denoted – (e). The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned. Exchange rates are those used in the basic data sources. The group of industrial countries is taken as comprising the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ie: western Europe, north America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Consumer prices apart, New Zealand is excluded from OECD totals in that insufficient information is available.

This article is the quarterly variation of the monthly series, supplementing the usual tables with those showing: gross domestic production, earnings/wages, world and industrial countries trade, balance of payments, import and export volume and exports of manufactures.

**Table 1 Industrial production** (excluding construction) seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium | Luxembourg | France | FR of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom r | EEC [1] | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weights in total | 1.3 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 33.5 | 3.5 | 43.2 | 11.6 | 100 |
| 1971 | 103 | 98.7 | 104 | 101.8 | 105 | 99.9 | 106 | 99.9 | 102 | 105.7 | 102.0 | 102.8 | 101 |
| 1972 | 109 | 102.8 | 112 | 105.7 | 109 | 104.4 | 111 | 102.1 | 106 | 113.1 | 111.0 | 110.2 | 108 |
| 1973 | 116 | 115.1 | 120 | 112.9 | 119 | 114.5 | 119 | 110.6 | 115 | 122.5 | 120.4 | 127.4 | 119 |
| 1974 | 120 | 119.1 | 123 | 111.3 | 123 | 119.0 | 123 | 108.6 | 115 | 127.0 | 119.9 | 123.5 | 119 |
| 1975 | 108 | 93.0 | 113 | 105.0 | 115 | 108.5 | 117 | 103.3 | 108 | 121.0 | 109.3 | 110.4 | 109 |
| 1976 | 119 | 98.8 | 123 | 112.7 | 127 | 121.1 | 125 | 104.6 | 115 | 127.0 | 120.4 | 125.4 | 119 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 111 | 101.4 | 113 | 105.5 | 115 | 110.2 | 118 | 107.8 | 109 | 121.3 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 108 |
| 2nd | 107 | 92.5 | 113 | 103.2 | 114 | 107.0 | 115 | 102.3 | 106 | 120.7 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 108 |
| 3rd | 105 | 82.6 | 112 | 103.0 | 115 | 105.9 | 113 | 101.1 | 106 | 120.8 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 111 |
| 4th | 110 | 94.4 | 117 | 108.2 | 117 | 110.8 | 121 | 102.3 | 110 | 122.3 | 114.4 | 112.9 | 114 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 114 | 97.5 | 123 | 111.2 | 123 | 116.6 | 121 | 103.6 | 113 | 125.7 | 117.8 | 119.5 | 117 |
| 2nd | 120 | 104.1 | 123 | 112.3 | 125 | 120.7 | 123 | 104.6 | 115 | 128.0 | 120.0 | 115.0 | 119 |
| 3rd | 118 | 95.9 | 125 | 112.3 | 129 | 122.7 | 126 | 104.2 | 116 | 127.5 | 121.5 | 127.0 | 120 |
| 4th | 121 | 98.1 | 124 | 114.3 | 131 | 127.6 | 127 | 105.9 | 117 | 128.4 | 122.2 | 129.3 | 122 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 122 | 100.1 | 128 | 117.3 | 133 | 130.4 | 126 | 107.4 | 119 | 131.1 | 123.8 | 130.1 | 124 |
| 2nd | | | | 117.5 | | 124.9 | | 106.2 | | | 127.5 | 130.6 | |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 112 | 96.4 | 120 | 110.8 | | 112.0 | 120 | 102.8 | 111 | 124.2 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 115 |
| February | 114 | 98.4 | 120 | 111.8 | | 118.8 | 120 | 104.5 | 115 | 125.2 | 118.1 | 119.0 | 117 |
| March | 117 | 97.7 | 122 | 110.2 | | 119.0 | 122 | 103.7 | 113 | 126.3 | 118.8 | 122.7 | 118 |
| April | 120 | 100.9 | 122 | 112.3 | | 118.6 | 124 | 104.5 | 114 | 126.7 | 119.1 | 125.9 | 119 |
| May | 119 | 108.6 | 122 | 111.2 | | 124.1 | 121 | 107.0 | 114 | 128.3 | 120.2 | 123.4 | 119 |
| June | 121 | 102.9 | 123 | 113.3 | | 119.5 | 124 | 102.3 | 115 | 127.2 | 120.7 | 125.7 | 120 |
| July | 114 | 93.5 | 124 | 109.3 | | 122.7 | 124 | 104.1 | 113 | 126.7 | 121.2 | 127.3 | 119 |
| August | 121 | 86.3 | 124 | 112.7 | | 118.9 | 125 | 103.2 | 116 | 128.2 | 121.8 | 126.7 | 120 |
| September | 121 | 107.9 | 129 | 115.0 | | 126.4 | 129 | 105.3 | 117 | 127.5 | 121.3 | 127.1 | 121 |
| October | 122 | 104.8 | 123 | 117.3 | | 122.8 | 126 | 105.5 | 117 | 127.2 | 120.9 | 127.3 | 121 |
| November | 118 | 95.6 | 129 | 113.5 | | 128.6 | 125 | 106.2 | 117 | 128.6 | 122.4 | 130.4 | 121 |
| December | 121 | 93.7 | 125 | 112.1 | | 132.3 | 129 | 105.9 | 117 | 129.4 | 123.4 | 130.3 | 123 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 125 | 102.5 | 129 | 120.0 | | 130.1 | 128 | 107.6 | 120 | 131.6 | 122.5 | 130.7 | 124 |
| February | 120 | 95.2 | 128 | 115.9 | | 130.7 | 124 | 107.5 | 118 | 130.8 | 123.6 | 128.4 | 123 |
| March | 123 | 102.5 | 129 | 116.0 | | 131.0 | 125 | 107.1 | 118 | 131.0 | 125.4 | 131.2 | 122 |
| April | 119 | 99.4 | 127 | 118.5 | | 122.5 | 128 | 106.5 | 118 e | 130.7 | 126.3 | 132.3 | 124 |
| May | 123 | 106.6 | 125 | 115.9 | | 125.8 e | 125 | 108.3 | 118 e | 131.9 e | 127.6 | 129.6 | 124 |
| June | | | | 118.2 | | 126.3 e | 124 e | 103.7 p | | | 128.6 | 130.1 | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | | 129.3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 129.9 | | |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 0.3 | 5.9 | −0.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | −4.4 | — | −1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | — |
| On a year earlier | 2.5 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 |

[1] Excluding Denmark. r Revised. e Estimated. p Provisional. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

## Table 2 Gross domestic production

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Canada | United States [1] | Japan [1] | Italy | France | FR of Germany [1] | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 106 | 103 | 107 | 101 | 105 | 103 | 102 |
| 1972 | 113 | 109 | 118 | 104 | 111 | 106 | 104 |
| 1973 | 122 | 115 | 129 | 111 | 118 | 112 | 110 |
| 1974 | 125 | 113 | 127 | 115 | 121 | 112 | 110 |
| 1975 | 126 | 111 | 130 | 111 | 119 | 109 | 108 |
| 1976 | 131 | 118 | 138 | 117 | | 115 | 109 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 119 | 114 | 126 | 106 | 116 | 112 | 110 |
| 2nd | 120 | 115 | 129 | 110 | 117 | 112 | 110 |
| 3rd | 121 | 115 | 129 | 113 | 118 | 112 | 110 |
| 4th | 124 | 116 | 129 | 115 | 120 | 112 | 110 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 126 | 114 | 125 | 116 | 122 | 114 | 106 |
| 2nd | 124 | 114 | 126 | 117 | 122 | 113 | 110 |
| 3rd | 125 | 113 | 128 | 115 | 123 | 113 | 112 |
| 4th | 124 | 111 | 128 | 112 | 119 | 111 | 111 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 124 | 108 | 128 | 111 | 117 | 108 | 109 |
| 2nd | 125 | 109 | 129 | 110 | 118 | 108 | 107 |
| 3rd | 127 | 112 | 131 | 109 | 118 | 108 | 107 |
| 4th | 127 | 113 | 132 | 112 | 121 | 112 | 107 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 131 | 116 | 136 | 115 | 125 | 115 | 109 |
| 2nd | 131 | 117 | 138 | 117 | 127 | 114 | 108 |
| 3rd | 132 | 118 | 138 | 118 | 128 | 115 | 108 |
| 4th | 131 | 119 | 139 | 119 | | 117 | 110 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 133 e | 121 | 143 | 120 e | | 118 | 109 |
| 2nd | | 123 | | | | 119 | 109 |
| % change latest quarter | | | | | | | |
| On previous quarter | −1.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | — |
| On a year earlier | 1.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 4.4 | −0.9 |

[1] GNP at market prices.
Source: OECD National Income Accounts; German FR, Bundesbank Reihe 4; UK, Central Statistical Office.

unemployment has either continued to rise or has at best stabilised at a high level.

### United States

The economy continued to grow strongly in the second quarter of 1977 with real GNP rising by 7 per cent and industrial production by 12½ per cent, both at annual rates. This marked acceleration in output was characterised by the industrial production index reaching new peaks in each month between February and June. Between the first five months of 1976 and 1977, the value of imports has risen by 29 per cent, over three times as fast as exports, resulting in a large deterioration in the seasonally adjusted trade deficit – from $½ billion to nearly $10 billion. The volume of imports increased by over 5½ per cent in the first quarter of 1977, while that of exports fell by ½ per cent. Reflecting the strong growth in output and the recently decelerating growth of the labour force, the unemployment rate by May this year had dropped to below 7 per cent, compared to rates of over 8½ per cent during 1975. The annual rate of consumer price inflation increased from 6 per cent in the first quarter of 1977 to nearly 6½ per cent in the second, partly as a result of the effects of the severe winter.

Continued on page 424

## Table 3 Unemployment seasonally adjusted [7]

Numbers thousands

| | Belgium [2] | Denmark [4] | France [1] | FR of Germany [1] | Ireland [2] | Italy [3 9] | Netherlands [1] | United Kingdom [1 8] | Canada [2] | United States [3] | Japan [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 71 | 30 | 337 | 185 | 42 | 613 | 62 | 776 | 552 | 4 993 | 639 |
| 1972 | 87 | 30 | 380 | 246 | 48 | 696 | 108 | 885 | 562 | 4 840 | 730 |
| 1973 | 92 | 20 | 394 | 274 | 44 | 669 | 110 | 611 | 520 | 4 305 | 670 |
| 1974 | 105 | 45 | 498 | 583 | 48 | 560 | 135 | 600 [5] | 525 | 5 076 | 740 |
| 1975 | 177 | 103 | 840 | 1 074 | 75 | 654 | 195 | 929 | 697 | 7 830 | 1 000 |
| 1976 | 229 | 107 | 933 | 1 060 | 84 | 732 | 211 | 1 269 [5] | 736 | 7 288 | 1 080 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 142 | 99 | 708 | 1 000 | 68 | 603 | 174 | 7 738 | 664 | 476 | 910 |
| 2nd | 170 | 103 | 829 | 1 077 | 74 | 667 | 191 | 847 | 698 | 8 087 | 962 |
| 3rd | 190 | 101 | 915 | 1 123 | 78 | 648 | 205 | 1 000 | 715 | 7 997 | 1 025 |
| 4th | 209 | 109 | 916 | 1 142 | 80 | 699 | 210 | 1 132 | 721 | 7 912 | 1 124 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 210 | 109 | 907 | 1 139 | 82 | 681 | 208 | 1 220 | 705 | 7 151 | 1 067 |
| 2nd | 229 | 106 | 950 | 1 033 | 84 | 693 | 208 | 1 252 | 730 | 7 043 | 1 100 |
| 3rd | 240 | 104 | 951 | 1 035 | 85 | 776 | 221 | 1 305 | 752 | 7 457 | 1 102 |
| 4th | 237 | 115 | 932 | 1 014 | 83 | 777 | 206 | n.a. | 764 | 7 578 | 1 051 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 243 | 127 | 973 | 1 022 | 82 | 1 460 | 194 | 1 330 | 822 | 7 068 | 1 027 |
| 2nd | 263 e | 148 e | 1 095 | 1 004 e | | 1 432 e | 198 | 1 331 | 857 | 6 816 | 1 108 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 206 | 114 | 900 | 1 186 | 81 | | 207 | 1 211 | 681 | 7 290 | 1 092 |
| February | 208 | 110 | 901 | 1 328 | 82 | | 212 | 1 232 | 719 | 7 136 | 1 066 |
| March | 216 | 105 | 921 | 1 181 | 82 | | 206 | 1 227 | 705 | 7 027 | 1 043 |
| April | 221 | 101 | 929 | 1 071 | 84 | | 204 | 1 234 | 749 | 7 040 | 1 080 |
| May | 228 | 99 | 953 | 1 013 | 85 | | 207 | 1 250 | 719 | 6 860 | 1 108 |
| June | 233 | 99 | 967 | 1 016 | 83 | | 213 | 1 261 | 723 | 7 171 | 1 112 |
| July | 238 | 105 | 950 | 1 036 | 85 | | 217 | 1 289 | 761 | 7 406 | 1 117 |
| August | 244 | 103 | 962 | 1 091 | 86 | | 225 | 1 309 | 745 | 7 517 | 1 120 |
| September | 237 | 105 | 941 | 1 023 | 84 | | 220 | 1 319 | 750 | 7 448 | 1 068 |
| October | 230 | 113 | 935 | 1 022 | 83 | | 214 | 1 305 | 769 | 7 564 | 1 093 |
| November | 244 | 111 | 931 | 1 009 | 83 | | 207 | n.a. | 752 | 7 651 | 1 102 |
| December | 238 | 122 | 930 | 1 011 | 83 | | 199 | 1 326 | 772 | 7 519 | 957 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 239 | 125 | 945 | 1 053 | 81 | | 196 | 1 338 | 780 | 6 958 | 997 |
| February | 239 | 132 | 972 | 1 020 | 81 | | 193 | 1 331 | 829 | 7 183 | 1 030 |
| March | 250 | 125 | 1 003 | 992 | 83 | | 192 | 1 321 | 856 | 7 064 | 1 053 |
| April | 254 | 132 | 1 039 | 1 015 | 83 | | 192 | 1 323 | 870 | 6 737 | 1 006 |
| May | 264 | 146 e | 1 097 | 1 007 | | | 197 | 1 316 | 841 | 6 750 | 1 130 |
| June | 273 | 150 e | 1 150 | 1 028 e | | | 206 | 1 353 | 859 | 6 962 | 1 187 |
| July | 272 | | 1 180 | 1 048 e | | | 213 | 1 402 | | 6 744 | |
| August | | | | | | | | 1 414 | | | |
| Rate % in latest month | 10.2 | 7.2 e | 6.5 e | 4.6 e | 12.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 e | 6.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 8.9 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 1.9 | — | −1.9 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | −2.5 | 7.9 |
| On a year earlier | 15.7 | 43.1 | 19.4 | 6 | −0.4 | | −3.3 | 8.0 | 17.3 | −4.6 | 0.7 |

Unemployment data are defined and collected on different bases in different countries. The following notes indicate main variations preventing direct international comparison.
[1] Registered unemployed (excluding school leavers): rate per cent of total employees. [2] Insured unemployed: rate per cent of total insured population. [3] Labour force sample survey: rate per cent of total labour force. [4] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries: rate per cent of total numbers insured. [5] Estimated in the absence of one month's figures. [6] Averaged over component months. Rates per cent relate to the last period for which unemployment figures are given. [7] Some seasonally adjusted data have been estimated from unadjusted material. [8] UK per cent changes are calculated with a non-rounded series. [9] From 1977, new method of calculating unemployment which is not consistent with the other figures. e Estimated. n.a. Not available. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators' and *Department of Employment Gazette*.

## Table 4 Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark [1] [2] | France | FR of Germany [1] [9] | Ireland [2] | Italy [1] | Nether-lands [3] | Great Britain | Canada [3] | United States [1] | Japan [1] [9] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 111 | 115 | 110 | 113 | 116 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 109 | 106 | 114 |
| 1972 | 126 | 129 | 121 | 123 | 133 | 124 | 126 | 126 | 118 | 113 | 132 |
| 1973 | 147 | 153 | 138 | 135 | 159 | 156 | 143 | 143 | 128 | 121 | 163 |
| 1974 | 178 | 186 | 161 | 151 | 191 | 191 | 169 | 166 | 145 | 131 | 205 |
| 1975 | 210 | 222 | 184 | 165 | 246 | 241 | 192 | 200 | 168 | 143 | 229 |
| 1976 | 235 | 248 | 210 | 174 | | 292 | 208 | 244 | 191 | 154 | 257 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 140 | 137 | 129 | 131 | 145 | 137 | 137 | 134 | 123 | 118 | 148 |
| 2nd | 144 | 151 | 133 | 134 | 157 | 151 | 140 | 139 | 126 | 120 | 155 |
| 3rd | 149 | 160 | 138 | 137 | 164 | 161 | 146 | 144 | 129 | 122 | 162 |
| 4th | 154 | 168 | 144 | 138 | 168 | 168 | 148 | 150 | 133 | 124 | 174 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 162 | 172 | 147 | 146 | 172 | 176 | 159 | 147 | 136 | 126 | 178 |
| 2nd | 173 | 184 | 155 | 151 | 188 | 184 | 167 | 159 | 141 | 129 | 203 |
| 3rd | 184 | 189 | 164 | 154 | 196 | 194 | 173 | 172 | 149 | 133 | 211 |
| 4th | 192 | 201 | 169 | 155 | 207 | 204 | 174 | 185 | 155 | 137 | 216 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 201 | 209 | 175 | 162 | 222 | 228 | 184 | 194 | 161 | 140 | 222 |
| 2nd | 207 | 221 | 180 | 164 | 241 | 240 | 188 | 202 | 166 | 141 | 219 |
| 3rd | 213 | 224 | 189 | 166 | 255 | 247 | 197 | 215 | 170 | 144 | 234 |
| 4th | 221 | 233 | 192 | 167 | 265 | 251 | 197 | 226 | 175 | 147 | 237 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 227 | 237 | 198 | 170 | 272 | 258 | 206 | 233 | 183 | 150 | 249 |
| 2nd | 232 | 247 | 207 | 174 | 280 | 280 | 206 | 242 | 190 | 152 | 251 |
| 3rd | 238 | 250 | 215 | 176 | 290 | 310 | 209 | 247 | 194 | 156 | 259 |
| 4th | 244 | 258 | 222 | 176 | | 322 | 212 | 255 | 197 | 159 | 267 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | | 259 | 227 | 84 | | 344 | 215 | 260 | 205 | 162 | 275 |
| 2nd | | | | 187 | | | 216 | | | 165 | |
| % change latest quarter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous quarter | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| On a year earlier | 10.4 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 13.7 | 33.3 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 10.4 |

[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly rates industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers. [6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates time average daily hours worked. [8] Hourly earnings for firms employing 20 persons and over. [9] Seasonally adjusted.

Sources: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberiche der Deutschen Bundesbank'. Reihe 4). Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and Great Britain (*Department of Employment Gazette* and 'M.E.I.').

## Table 5 Consumer prices All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium | Luxem-bourg | Denmark | France | FR of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom | EEC | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 106 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 108.9 | 104.8 | 107.5 | 109.4 | 106 | 102.9 | 104.3 | 106.1 | 105 |
| 1972 | 110.3 | 110.1 | 113 | 111.7 | 111.1 | 118.4 | 110.8 | 115.9 | 117.2 | 113 | 107.8 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 110 |
| 1973 | 117.7 | 116.8 | 123 | 119.9 | 118.8 | 131.8 | 122.4 | 125.2 | 128.0 | 122 | 116.0 | 114.4 | 124.5 | 119 |
| 1974 | 132.6 | 128.0 | 142 | 136.3 | 127.1 | 154.2 | 146.2 | 137.3 | 148.4 | 138 | 128.6 | 127.0 | 154.2 | 134 |
| 1975 | 149.6 | 141.7 | 146 | 152.2 | 134.7 | 186.4 | 171.3 | 151.3 | 184.4 | 157 | 142.5 | 138.6 | 172.4 | 150 |
| 1976 | 163.2 | 155.6 | 170 | 166.8 | 140.8 | 219.9 | 199.6 | 164.6 | 214.9 | 175 | 153.2 | 146.6 | 188.4 | 164 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 143.9 | 136.3 | 152 | 147.0 | 132.0 | 177.7 | 164.9 | 145.8 | 166.9 | 150 | 137.1 | 135.0 | 166.4 | 144 |
| 2nd | 147.7 | 140.1 | 156 | 150.6 | 134.5 | 188.5 | 169.3 | 149.9 | 182.7 | 156 | 140.1 | 137.1 | 172.1 | 148 |
| 3rd | 151.1 | 143.1 | 158 | 153.9 | 135.5 | 187.1 | 172.9 | 152.9 | 190.8 | 160 | 144.9 | 140.1 | 173.6 | 151 |
| 4th | 155.5 | 147.3 | 157 | 157.3 | 136.7 | 192.2 | 178.1 | 156.3 | 197.3 | 163 | 147.9 | 142.3 | 177.7 | 155 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 158.7 | 151.1 | 162 | 161.1 | 139.0 | 206.3 | 184.8 | 159.0 | 204.4 | 168 | 149.8 | 143.7 | 181.4 | 158 |
| 2nd | 161.8 | 154.5 | 168 | 164.8 | 141.1 | 219.1 | 196.5 | 164.3 | 211.9 | 173 | 152.1 | 145.5 | 187.7 | 161 |
| 3rd | 164.9 | 156.9 | 171 | 168.6 | 131.2 | 222.4 | 201.7 | 165.4 | 216.8 | 176 | 154.3 | 147.3 | 189.8 | 164 |
| 4th | 167.6 | 159.7 | 178 | 172.9 | 141.9 | 231.8 | 215.5 | 169.6 | 226.8 | 182 | 156.6 | 149.4 | 194.5 | 168 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 170.9 | 163.4 | 180 | 175.6 | 144.6 | 240.6 | 225.2 | 170.8 | 238.2 | 188 | 159.9 | 152.1 | 198.8 | 172 |
| 2nd | 173.7 | 165.9 | 186 | 181.0 | 146.5 | 249.7 | 233.9 | 175.8 | 248.8 | 194 e | 163.7 | 155.3 | 204.2 | 176 e |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 158.0 | 150.5 | 159 | 159.9 | 138.2 | | 181.1 | 157.5 | 202.3 | 166 | 149.3 | 143.3 | 180.4 | 157 |
| February | 158.5 | 151.3 | 160 | 161.0 | 139.2 | 206.3 | 185.1 | 159.0 | 204.9 | 168 | 149.8 | 143.7 | 181.6 | 158 |
| March | 159.5 | 151.6 | 167 | 162.4 | 139.7 | | 183.8 | 160.5 | 206.0 | 170 | 150.4 | 144.0 | 182.3 | 159 |
| April | 161.0 | 153.8 | 167 | 163.8 | 140.6 | | 193.8 | 163.9 | 210.0 | 172 | 151.0 | 144.6 | 187.2 | 160 |
| May | 162.2 | 154.7 | 169 | 164.9 | 141.1 | 219.1 | 197.7 | 164.5 | 212.3 | 174 | 152.3 | 145.5 | 187.7 | 161 |
| June | 162.4 | 154.9 | 169 | 165.6 | 141.5 | | 198.6 | 165.4 | 213.4 | 174 | 153.0 | 146.3 | 188.1 | 162 |
| July | 163.7 | 156.1 | 169 | 167.2 | 140.9 | | 199.6 | 163.7 | 213.8 | 175 | 153.6 | 147.1 | 189.1 | 163 |
| August | 164.4 | 157.3 | 170 | 168.4 | 141.4 | 222.4 | 201.8 | 164.5 | 216.8 | 176 | 154.3 | 147.8 | 187.6 | 164 |
| September | 166.5 | 157.5 | 174 | 170.2 | 141.4 | | 205.2 | 167.2 | 219.7 | 178 | 155.0 | 148.4 | 192.6 | 165 |
| October | 166.9 | 158.7 | 176 | 171.8 | 141.5 | | 211.1 | 169.5 | 223.7 | 181 | 156.1 | 149.0 | 193.8 | 167 |
| November | 167.5 | 159.7 | 178 | 183.2 | 141.8 | 231.8 | 215.7 | 169.7 | 226.8 | 182 | 156.6 | 149.4 | 193.8 | 167 |
| December | 168.4 | 160.8 | 179 | 173.8 | 142.5 | | 218.6 | 169.7 | 229.8 | 184 | 157.1 | 149.9 | 195.8 | 169 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 170.1 | 162.4 | 179 | 174.3 | 143.8 | | 221.4 | 169.5 | 235.9 | 186 | 158.4 | 150.7 | 197.7 | 170 |
| February | 171.4 | 163.5 | 179 | 175.5 | 144.7 | 240.7 | 225.7 | 170.6 | 238.2 | 183 | 159.9 | 152.3 | 198.8 | 172 |
| March | 171.3 | 164.2 | 181 | 177.1 | 145.2 | | 228.5 | 172.2 | 240.5 | 190 | 161.5 | 153.2 | 200.0 | 173 |
| April | 172.2 | 165.2 | 183 | 179.4 | 145.9 | | 231.3 | 175.1 | 246.7 | 192 | 162.4 | 154.4 | 203.3 | 175 |
| May | 173.9 | 165.8 | 187 | 181.1 | 146.5 | 249.7 | 234.2 | 176.0 | 248.6 | 194 | 163.8 | 155.3 | 205.2 | 176 |
| June | 175.0 | 166.7 | 187 | 182.5 | 147.2 | | 236.1 | 176.4 | 251.2 | 196 e | 164.9 | 156.3 | 204.1 | 178 e |
| July | 175.7 | | | | 146.9 | | 238.0 e | | 251.4 | | | 156.9 | 204.5 e | |
| % change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| latest month on same month a year earlier | 7.3 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 4.3 | 14.0 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 9.9 |
| latest three months on previous three months | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| on previous three months a year earlier | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 18.8 | 7.0 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 9.5 |

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

## Table 6 World trade

Quarter or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

| | Exports (fob) from | | | Imports (cif) into | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | World [1] | OECD | Rest of world | World [1] | OECD | Rest of world |
| 1970 | 69.69 | 55.01 | 14.68 | 56.41 | 56.41 | 16.05 |
| 1971 | 78.15 | 61.51 | 16.64 | 81.12 | 62.68 | 18.44 |
| 1972 | 92.91 | 72.70 | 20.21 | 94.65 | 74.50 | 20 15 |
| 1973 | 131.88 | 99.72 | 32.16 | 132.38 | 102.71 | 29.67 |
| 1974 | 193.66 | 133.23 | 60.43 | 194.37 | 145.77 | 48.69 |
| 1975 | 198.65 | 141.27 | 57.38 | 201.99 | 146.17 | 55.82 |
| 1976 | 225.12 | 156.35 | 68.77 | 229.26 | 168.07 | 61.19 |
| **1973** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 113.31 | 86.67 | 26.74 | 113.74 | 88.66 | 25.08 |
| 2nd | 124.86 | 95.29 | 29.57 | 125.10 | 97.65 | 27.45 |
| 3rd | 139.33 | 105.59 | 33.74 | 139.82 | 108.82 | 31.00 |
| 4th | 149.85 | 111.26 | 38.59 | 150.95 | 115.79 | 35.16 |
| **1974** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 176.22 | 118.94 | 57.28 | 168.21 | 129.17 | 38.04 |
| 2nd | 194.49 | 133.12 | 61.37 | 195.10 | 146.54 | 48.56 |
| 3rd | 199.71 | 137.90 | 61.81 | 203.95 | 152.91 | 51.04 |
| 4th | 203.47 | 142.23 | 61.24 | 208.92 | 153.18 | 55.74 |
| **1975** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 201.21 | 147.07 | 55.14 | 204.21 | 150.34 | 53.87 |
| 2nd | 196.40 | 140.31 | 56.09 | 197.62 | 142.73 | 54.89 |
| 3rd | 195.40 | 135.47 | 59.93 | 196.30 | 141.28 | 55.02 |
| 4th | 201.59 | 143.22 | 58.37 | 209.82 | 150.34 | 59.48 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 208.49 | 147.34 | 61.15 | 212.95 | 156.27 | 56.68 |
| 2nd | 219.88 | 152.76 | 67.12 | 219.98 | 160.72 | 59.26 |
| 3rd | 231.03 | 159.29 | 71.74 | 233.79 | 171.47 | 62.32 |
| 4th | 241.09 | 166.03 | 75.06 | 250.28 | 183.80 | 66.48 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | | 171.89 | | | 188.44 | |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 6.7 |
| On a year earlier | 19.6 | 16.7 | 28.6 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 11.8 |

[1] Excludes centrally planned economies.
Source: 'OECD Series "A" ' and IMF International Financial Statistics.

## Table 7 Industrial countries' trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

| | Exports (fob) to | | | Imports (cif)[3] from | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | World | OECD | Rest of world [2] | World | OECD | Rest of world [2] |
| 1970 | 55.01 | 41.03 | 13.98 | 56.41 | 42.50 | 13.91 |
| 1971 | 61.51 | 45.89 | 15.62 | 62.68 | 47.29 | 15.39 |
| 1972 | 72.70 | 55.02 | 17.68 | 74.50 | 56.43 | 18.07 |
| 1973 | 99.72 | 74.57 | 25.15 | 102.71 | 76.24 | 20.47 |
| 1974 | 133.23 | 95.16 | 38.07 | 145.77 | 97.74 | 48.03 |
| 1975 | 141.27 | 96.07 | 45.20 | 146.17 | 99 75 | 46.42 |
| 1976 | 156.35 | 109.67 | 46.68 | 168.07 | 112.55 | 55.52 |
| **1973** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 86.57 | 65.77 | 20.80 | 88.66 | 67.35 | 21.31 |
| 2nd | 95.29 | 71.49 | 23.80 | 97.65 | 73.10 | 24.55 |
| 3rd | 105.59 | 78.63 | 26.96 | 108.82 | 80.89 | 27.93 |
| 4th | 111.26 | 82.47 | 28.79 | 115.79 | 83.38 | 32.21 |
| **1974** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 118.94 | 87.26 | 31.68 | 129.17 | 88.34 | 40.83 |
| 2nd | 133.12 | 96.09 | 37.03 | 146.54 | 97.94 | 48.60 |
| 3rd | 137.90 | 97.70 | 40.20 | 152.91 | 101.13 | 51.78 |
| 4th | 142.25 | 99.27 | 42.98 | 153.18 | 102.30 | 50.88 |
| **1975** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 146.07 | 99.70 | 46.37 | 150.34 | 104.30 | 46.31 |
| 2nd | 140.31 | 94.30 | 46.01 | 142.73 | 98.63 | 44.11 |
| 3rd | 135.47 | 91.90 | 43.57 | 141.28 | 95.81 | 45.47 |
| 4th | 143.22 | 98.37 | 44.85 | 150.34 | 100.55 | 49.79 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 147.34 | 103.07 | 44.27 | 156.27 | 104.93 | 51.34 |
| 2nd | 152.76 | 107.10 | 45.66 | 160.72 | 108.88 | 51.84 |
| 3rd | 159.29 | 111.38 | 47.91 | 171.47 | 114.09 | 57.38 |
| 4th | 166.03 | 117.14 | 48.89 | 183.80 | 122.28 | 61.52 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 171.89 | 121.80 | 50.09 | 188.44 | 123.47 | 64.97 |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 5.6 |
| On a year earlier | 16.7 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 20.6 | 17.7 | 26.5 |

[2] Includes goods for which no destination is given. [3] Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Source: 'OECD Series "A" '.

## Table 8 Exports (fob) Special trade [1], seasonally adjusted

US $ million

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark [2] | France | FR of Germany | Ireland [2] | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom [2] | EEC | Canada | United States [2] | Japan [2] | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11 592 | 3 288 | 17 940 | 34 188 | 1 032 | 13 188 | 11 772 | 19 356 | 112 356 | 16 134 | 43 224 | 19 320 | 220 045 |
| 1971 | 12 081 | 3 609 | 20 592 | 39 009 | 1 308 | 15 177 | 13 953 | 23 356 | 128 084 | 17 676 | 44 211 | 23 994 | 246 037 |
| 1972 | 15 995 | 4 330 | 25 739 | 46 208 | 1 610 | 18 535 | 15 392 | 24 340 | 153 152 | 20 184 | 49 676 | 28 591 | 290 784 |
| 1973 | 22 416 | 6 120 | 35 952 | 67 440 | 2 124 | 22 236 | 23 952 | 28 862 | 210 684 | 25 200 | 71 316 | 36 936 | 398 880 |
| 1974 | 28 260 | 7 716 | 45 900 | 89 160 | 2 628 | 30 288 | 32 436 | 37 188 | 275 100 | 32 784 | 98 508 | 55 536 | 532 932 |
| 1975 | 28 812 | 8 712 | 52 212 | 90 024 | 3 216 | 34 824 | 34 440 | 43 056 | 295 992 | 32 304 | 107 652 | 55 752 | 567 804 |
| 1976 | 32 844 | 9 108 | 55 812 | 102 036 | 3 312 | 36 924 | 38 748 | 45 683 | 325 044 | 38 628 | 114 996 | 67 272 | 630 504 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 731 | 2 172 | 13 434 | 23 481 | 783 | 8 685 | 8 823 | 11 105 | 76 542 | 8 022 | 27 114 | 14 781 | 146 070 |
| 2nd | 6 981 | 2 196 | 13 248 | 23 025 | 753 | 8 571 | 8 565 | 10 720 | 74 367 | 7 890 | 25 803 | 13 734 | 140 847 |
| 3rd | 6 540 | 2 073 | 12 591 | 21 279 | 798 | 8 646 | 8 052 | 10 234 | 70 488 | 7 842 | 27 171 | 13 344 | 136 887 |
| 4th | 7 305 | 2 243 | 12 939 | 22 329 | 834 | 8 943 | 9 009 | 10 858 | 74 763 | 8 220 | 27 837 | 14 130 | 143 982 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 467 | 2 136 | 13 395 | 23 427 | 735 | 8 427 | 8 949 | 11 223 | 76 086 | 9 102 | 26 190 | 15 729 | 147 453 |
| 2nd | 7 701 | 2 223 | 13 893 | 24 441 | 820 | 8 919 | 8 733 | 11 220 | 78 183 | 9 555 | 28 668 | 16 443 | 153 063 |
| 3rd | 8 151 | 2 340 | 13 881 | 25 851 | 832 | 9 327 | 9 858 | 11 307 | 81 696 | 9 996 | 29 649 | 16 977 | 160 509 |
| 4th | 9 207 | 2 433 | 14 556 | 27 768 | 903 | 10 089 | 11 241 | 11 681 | 88 104 | 9 402 | 24 499 | 17 685 | 167 034 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 9 156 | 2 550 | 15 282 | 28 134 | 957 | 10 395 | 10 690 | 12 667 | 90 120 | 10 359 | 29 463 | 18 746 | 171 991 |
| 2nd | | | | | | | | 13 795 | | | | | |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 2 324 | 711 | 4 414 | 7 392 | 246 | 2 916 | 3 037 | 3 562 | 24 785 | 2 857 | 9 376 | 4 849 | 48 651 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2 488 | 768 | 4 425 | 7 747 | 247 | 3 062 | 2 903 | 3 600 | 25 456 | 2 995 | 8 840 | 5 037 | 48 624 |
| February | 2 648 | 683 | 4 637 | 7 692 | 247 | 2 591 | 3 017 | 3 552 | 25 328 | 3 210 | 8 858 | 5 223 | 49 290 |
| March | 2 495 | 693 | 4 478 | 8 145 | 228 | 2 813 | 3 155 | 3 686 | 25 931 | 2 929 | 8 920 | 5 610 | 50 127 |
| April | 2 550 | 723 | 4 568 | 7 981 | 290 | 2 775 | 2 899 | 3 552 | 25 551 | 3 094 | 9 114 | 5 299 | 49 504 |
| May | 2 622 | 780 | 4 899 | 8 459 | 274 | 3 319 | 3 009 | 3 636 | 27 230 | 3 095 | 9 889 | 5 648 | 52 484 |
| June | 2 594 | 738 | 4 488 | 8 100 | 249 | 2 725 | 2 785 | 3 634 | 25 511 | 3 389 | 9 689 | 5 640 | 51 276 |
| July | 2 364 | 757 | 4 435 | 8 040 | 266 | 3 131 | 3 123 | 3 499 | 25 800 | 3·253 | 9 905 | 5 576 | 51 770 |
| August | 2 766 | 785 | 4 713 | 8 378 | 257 | 3 032 | 3 331 | 3 706 | 27 157 | 3 432 | 9 843 | 5 545 | 53 289 |
| September | 3 021 | 798 | 4 733 | 9 434 | 308 | 3 165 | 3 353 | 3 841 | 28 738 | 3 313 | 9 902 | 5 857 | 55 449 |
| October | 3 148 | 767 | 4 753 | 9 024 | 323 | 3 387 | 3 435 | 3 780 | 28 710 | 3 138 | 9 725 | 5 988 | 54 652 |
| November | 2 880 | 827 | 4 782 | 9 097 | 290 | 3 493 | 3 846 | 3 797 | 29 069 | 3 021 | 9 342 | 5 733 | 54 696 |
| December | 3 179 | 840 | 5 021 | 9 648 | 291 | 3 208 | 3 960 | 4 108 | 30 326 | 3 244 | 10 433 | 5 964 | 57 713 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3 032 | 852 | 5 175 | 9 285 | 309 | 3 517 | 3 654 | 4 247 | 30 164 | 3 308 | 9 597 | 6 696 | 57 097 |
| February | 2 950 | 816 | 5 058 | 9 147 | 323 | 3 299 | 3 643 | 4 168 | 29 521 | 3 378 | 9 801 | 6 499 | 56 502 |
| March | 3 174 | 880 | 5 049 | 9 702 | 325 | 3 578 | 3 393 | 4 292 | 30 435 | 3 677 | 10 066 | 6 551 | 58 352 |
| April | 2 997 | 847 | 4 968 | 9 092 | 335 | 3 883 | 3 543 | 4 530 | | 3 451 | 9 949 | 6 887 | |
| May | | 722 | 5 314 | 9 588 | 328 | | | 4 485 | | 3 287 | 10 540 | | |
| June | | | | | | | | 4 779 | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % change latest three months: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 0.3 | −2.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 5.3 | −7.7 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 2.9 |
| One year earlier | 18.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 15.5 | 24.8 | 31.6 | 16.6 | 27.5 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 23.6 | 16.2 |

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A" '.

## Table 9 **Imports (cif)** Special trade [1], seasonally adjusted

US $ million

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark [2] | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland [2] | Italy | Nether- lands | United Kingdom [2] | EEC | Canada | United States [2] | Japan | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11 352 | 4 380 | 19 116 | 29 808 | 1 572 | 14 940 | 13 392 | 21 720 | 116 280 | 13 308 | 39 960 | 18 876 | 225 649 |
| 1971 | 12 390 | 4 476 | 21 261 | 34 356 | 1 838 | 16 026 | 15 159 | 23 897 | 129 403 | 15 460 | 45 633 | 19 716 | 250 717 |
| 1972 | 14 879 | 4 986 | 26 696 | 39 759 | 2 113 | 19 252 | 17 127 | 27 831 | 152 643 | 18 924 | 55 819 | 23 463 | 297 984 |
| 1973 | 21 936 | 7 704 | 37 380 | 54 492 | 2 784 | 27 816 | 24 360 | 38 872 | 215 232 | 23 304 | 69 120 | 38 316 | 410 820 |
| 1974 | 29 700 | 9 852 | 52 824 | 68 976 | 3 816 | 40 968 | 33 204 | 54 345 | 293 568 | 32 292 | 100 968 | 62 112 | 583 –80 |
| 1975 | 30 703 | 10 332 | 54 240 | 74 208 | 3 804 | 38 364 | 35 148 | 53 608 | 300 048 | 33 960 | 96 936 | 57 864 | 587 376 |
| 1976 | 33 352 | 12 420 | 64 392 | 87 780 | 4 200 | 43 368 | 39 348 | 56 373 | 343 428 | 37 956 | 121 788 | 64 776 | 676 308 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 467 | 2 424 | 13 902 | 18 552 | 981 | 9 471 | 9 240 | 14 229 | 76 083 | 8 568 | 24 813 | 14 332 | 150 342 |
| 2nd | 7 314 | 2 412 | 13 176 | 18 630 | 924 | 9 024 | 8 739 | 12 956 | 73 311 | 8 457 | 22 683 | 13 779 | 143 442 |
| 3rd | 6 945 | 2 478 | 12 373 | 17 982 | 903 | 9 381 | 8 202 | 13 175 | 71 949 | 8 337 | 24 030 | 14 337 | 142 257 |
| 4th | 7 614 | 2 841 | 14 277 | 19 128 | 1 008 | 10 410 | 9 039 | 13 104 | 77 517 | 8 556 | 25 410 | 14 964 | 150 357 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 7 743 | 2 820 | 15 015 | 19 956 | 1 023 | 10 035 | 8 847 | 13 363 | 78 684 | 9 240 | 27 333 | 14 973 | 155 019 |
| 2nd | 7 986 | 2 958 | 15 399 | 20 775 | 975 | 10 578 | 9 444 | 13 874 | 82 146 | 9 630 | 29 295 | 15 300 | 161 289 |
| 3rd | 8 286 | 3 186 | 16 335 | 22 431 | 1 059 | 10 020 | 10 002 | 14 328 | 86 304 | 9 612 | 32 043 | 17 004 | 172 884 |
| 4th | 9 225 | 3 381 | 17 628 | 24 240 | 1 125 | 12 057 | 11 658 | 14 438 | 93 894 | 9 405 | 32 631 | 17 427 | 183 729 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 9 645 | 3 312 | 17 568 | 24 351 | 1 296 | 11 832 | 11 383 | 15 344 | 95 761 | 9 876 | 35 439 | 17 721 | 187 088 |
| 2nd | | | | | | | | 16 407 | | | | | |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 2 565 | 991 | 4 786 | 6 562 | 345 | 3 676 | 3 116 | 4 439 | 26 478 | 2 848 | 8 555 | 5 221 | 50 833 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2 671 | 888 | 5 043 | 6 534 | 332 | 3 177 | 2 959 | 4 467 | 26 022 | 3 110 | 9 425 | 5 126 | 51 913 |
| February | 2 523 | 972 | 5 125 | 6 699 | 356 | 3 193 | 2 902 | 4 552 | 26 340 | 3 154 | 8 820 | 5 037 | 51 781 |
| March | 2 559 | 996 | 4 971 | 6 811 | 353 | 3 429 | 3 041 | 4 342 | 26 408 | 3 028 | 9 226 | 4 884 | 51 960 |
| April | 2 661 | 993 | 5 020 | 7 146 | 321 | 3 641 | 3 282 | 4 548 | 27 665 | 3 238 | 3 651 | 4 975 | 53 540 |
| May | 2 822 | 981 | 5 479 | 6 983 | 338 | 3 962 | 3 176 | 4 620 | 28 157 | 3 070 | 9 192 | 4 899 | 53 734 |
| June | 2 572 | 989 | 4 852 | 6 680 | 326 | 3 280 | 3 014 | 4 697 | 26 449 | 3 294 | 9 883 | 5 120 | 53 319 |
| July | 2 639 | 919 | 4 941 | 7 089 | 332 | 3 422 | 3 238 | 4 818 | 27 438 | 3 199 | 10 992 | 5 473 | 56 017 |
| August | 2 757 | 1 103 | 5 498 | 7 778 | 350 | 3 643 | 3 415 | 4 635 | 29 174 | 3 268 | 10 377 | 5 899 | 58 028 |
| September | 2 885 | 1 165 | 5 896 | 7 563 | 376 | 3 555 | 3 350 | 4 869 | 29 692 | 3 144 | 10 673 | 5 833 | 58 846 |
| October | 3 028 | 1 070 | 5 825 | 7 748 | 355 | 3 783 | 3 645 | 4 609 | 30 194 | 3 066 | 10 746 | 5 785 | 58 974 |
| November | 3 068 | 1 111 | 6 064 | 7 763 | 392 | 4 532 | 3 567 | 4 890 | 31 515 | 3 230 | 10 679 | 6 054 | 61 903 |
| December | 3 109 | 1 217 | 5 740 | 8 730 | 378 | 3 742 | 4 440 | 4 878 | 32 185 | 3 103 | 11 204 | 5 588 | 62 870 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3 346 | 1 090 | 6 053 | 8 349 | 463 | 3 870 | 4 075 | 5 527 | 32 203 | 3 257 | 11 430 | 6 173 | 63 179 |
| February | 3 070 | 1 062 | 5 725 | 7 818 | 418 | 3 995 | 3 803 | 4 879 | 32 781 | 3 326 | 11 582 | 5 677 | 61 208 |
| March | 3 229 | 1 230 | 5 791 | 8 153 | 415 | 3 968 | 3 505 | 4 938 | 30 777 | 3 294 | 12 427 | 5 873 | 62 701 |
| April | 3 171 | 1 042 | 5 412 | 7 707 | 399 | 4 240 | 3 764 | 5 176 | 31 264 | 3 472 | 12 721 | 5 740 | |
| May | | 1 042 | 5 672 | 8 151 | 418 | | | 5 386 | | 3 381 | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | 5 553 | | | | | |
| % change latest three months: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | −0.8 | −1.6 | −3.7 | −3.6 | −2.1 | 0.5 | −8.4 | 5.0 | −1.1 | 4.7 | 10.5 | −2.9 | 1.8 |
| One year earlier | 22.3 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 8.7 | 32.6 | 16.1 | 20.2 |

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] fob.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A" '

## Table 10 **Balance of payments on current account**

US $ million (unadjusted)

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Nether- lands | United Kingdom | EEC | Canada | United States | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 713 | −544 | 297 | 870 | −189 | 902 | −522 | 1 759 | 3 286 | 1 077 | 2 383 | 1 970 |
| 1971 | 846 | −423 | 530 | 884 | −190 | 2 041 | −159 | 2 646 | 6 175 | 423 | −1 328 | 5 797 |
| 1972 | 1 142 | −66 | 297 | 775 | −134 | 2 266 | 1 290 | 328 | 5 898 | −384 | −5 824 | 6 626 |
| 1973 | 1 153 | −472 | −691 | 4 301 | −234 | −2 510 | 2 343 | −1 844 | 20 46 | 94 | 7 158 | −136 |
| 1974 | 911 | −987 | −5 942 | 9 590 | −687 | −7 818 | 2 057 | −7 910 | −10 786 | 1 520 | 2 603 | −4 693 |
| 1975 | 700 | −508 | −2 | 3 859 | −70 | −528 | 1 662 | −3 633 | 1 480 | −4 900 | 18 005 | −682 |
| 1976 | −304 | −1 906 | −5 747 | 3 018 | −271 | −2 901 | 2 372 | −2 570 | −8 309 | −4 373 | 5 112 | 3 706 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 368 | −150 | −225 | 555 | | −699 | 491 | −787 | | −344 | 939 | 494 |
| 2nd | 186 | −179 | 280 | 1 025 | | −736 | 680 | 73 | | 152 | 906 | −416 |
| 3rd | 221 | 68 | −542 | 818 | | −15 | 36 | −461 | | 227 | 965 | 101 |
| 4th | 378 | −211 | −204 | 1 903 | | −1 060 | 1 136 | −669 | | 59 | 4 348 | −315 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 339 | −521 | −1 604 | 2 735 | | −2 503 | 476 | −2 126 | | −568 | 2 420 | −3 289 |
| 2nd | −122 | −312 | −1 862 | 2 189 | | −2 433 | 544 | −1 974 | | −141 | −2 | −2 403 |
| 3rd | 320 | −140 | −1 928 | 857 | | −1 415 | 574 | −1 937 | | 1 | −2 316 | −134 |
| 4th | 374 | −14 | −548 | 3 809 | | −1 467 | 463 | −1 873 | | −812 | 2 501 | 1 133 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 558 | −90 | −369 | 2 206 | | −459 | 124 | −1 573 | | −1 884 | 4 542 | −925 |
| 2nd | 79 | 45 | 941 | 776 | | 142 | 663 | −748 | | −1 119 | 5 491 | −300 |
| 3rd | −97 | −74 | −128 | −443 | | 859 | 189 | −1 102 | | −703 | 1 797 | −23 |
| 4th | 160 | −389 | −446 | 1 320 | | −1 070 | 686 | −210 | | −1 194 | 6 175 | 566 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −412 | −584 | −1 313 | 1 214 | | −1 413 | 828 | −466 | | −1 878 | 2 653 | −97 |
| 2nd | 80 | −416 | −522 | 601 | | −1 338 | 155 | −877 | | −1 102 | 2 592 | 947 |
| 3rd | −352 | −402 | −2 472 | −497 | | 732 | 485 | −667 | | −128 | −2 371 | 991 |
| 4th | 380 | −504 | −1 700 | 1 700 | | −882 | 904 | −560 | | −1 265 | 2 238 | 1 865 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −5 | −468 | −1 660 | 826 | | | 140 | −579 | | | −2 620 | 868 |
| 2nd | | | | | | | | −69 | | | | 2 220 |

Source: UK Economic Trends. All others: IMF International Finance Statistics

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**Canada**

Industrial production increased at an annual rate of nearly 8 per cent in the first quarter of 1977, following virtual stagnation between the second and final quarters of 1976. The value of Canada's exports (measured in US dollars) increased at a faster rate than her imports in the first five months of this year, after being at roughly the same level towards the end of 1976. In the first quarter of this year import volume rose only slightly, whilst export volume increased by 13½ per cent over the previous quarter, the largest quarterly increase of the present recovery. Continued expansion in the USA may provide further buoyancy for Canadian exports. Annual rates of consumer price inflation, which had slackened to less than 6 per cent in the last quarter of 1976, reaccelerated in 1977, rising from 6½ per cent to 7½ per cent between the first and second quarters. The high rate of unemployment which persists in Canda, rose from 7 per cent at the beginning of 1976 to nearly 8½ per cent by April 1977. The first monthly fall in the rate since the middle of last year occurred in May, bringing it down to 8 per cent.

**Japan**

The pace of recovery, which slackened significantly in the second half of last year, accelerated again in the early months of 1977, largely due to a resumption of rapid export growth, with real GNP increasing by 12 per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter. Industrial production, however, rose by only 2½ per cent in the first quarter and by only

## Table 11 Export volume (1970 = 100)

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Nether- lands | United Kingdom | EEC | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 107 | 105 | 108 | 106 | 116 | 108 | 113 | 109 | 108 | 106 | 99 | 121 | 107 |
| 1972 | 123 | 113 | 124 | 115 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 111 | 117 | 115 | 108 | 129 | 116 |
| 1973 | 139 | 124 | 137 | 135 | 135 | 124 | 143 | 126 | 133 | 127 | 133 | 136 | 132 |
| 1974 | 140 | 132 | 150 | 150 | 141 | 133 | 145 | 133 | 142 | 122 | 145 | 158 | 140 |
| 1975 | 131 | 133 | 146 | 134 | 153 | 135 | 139 | 130 | 134 | 112 | 141 | 161 | 134 |
| 1976 | 149 | 134 | 157 | 153 | 160 | 152 | 153 | 139 | 149 | 127 | 145 | 195 | 148 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 142 | 134 | 153 | 155 | 143 | 132 | 145 | 126 | 144 | 122 | 140 | 142 | 139 |
| 2nd | 143 | 128 | 149 | 149 | 135 | 128 | 145 | 134 | 142 | 118 | 148 | 156 | 141 |
| 3rd | 137 | 134 | 148 | 148 | 140 | 136 | 148 | 138 | 142 | 123 | 144 | 160 | 141 |
| 4th | 134 | 133 | 149 | 147 | 152 | 131 | 144 | 131 | 139 | 117 | 143 | 166 | 140 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 131 | 126 | 148 | 134 | 150 | 133 | 135 | 133 | 135 | 111 | 141 | 159 | 134 |
| 2nd | 121 | 127 | 140 | 131 | 135 | 132 | 132 | 127 | 130 | 112 | 137 | 151 | 130 |
| 3rd | 124 | 126 | 141 | 132 | 157 | 135 | 137 | 126 | 132 | 110 | 143 | 155 | 132 |
| 4th | 140 | 138 | 146 | 141 | 164 | 142 | 152 | 134 | 141 | 112 | 146 | 172 | 140 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 141 | 128 | 149 | 145 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 135 | 143 | 121 | 138 | 194 | 143 |
| 2nd | 143 | 131 | 158 | 150 | 158 | 151 | 143 | 140 | 147 | 126 | 146 | 195 | 147 |
| 3rd | 147 | 138 | 159 | 157 | 159 | 150 | 155 | 137 | 149 | 130 | 149 | 194 | 151 |
| 4th | 157 | 137 | 163 | 158 | 175 | 159 | 169 | 145 | 157 | 124 | 145 | 193 | 154 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 157 | 140 | 166 | 158 | 175 | 157 | 160 | 136 | 155 | 141 | 144 | 205 | 155 |
| 2nd | | | | | | | | 155 | | | | | |
| % change latest three months: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | — | 2.2 | 1.8 | — | — | −1.3 | −5.4 | 14.0 | −1.3 | 13.7 | −1.7 | 6.2 | 0.6 |
| On a year earlier | 11.4 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 23.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 16.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 8.4 |

The volume figures are derived from the figures in table 8 and the average value indices published by the OECD converted to dollar terms.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade

## Table 12 Import volume (1970 = 100)

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Nether- lands | United Kingdom | EEC | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 107 | 98 | 107 | 111 | 108 | 101 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 110 | 109 | 100 | 105 |
| 1972 | 119 | 101 | 123 | 122 | 116 | 111 | 111 | 116 | 116 | 129 | 123 | 113 | 117 |
| 1973 | 138 | 120 | 140 | 130 | 138 | 125 | 127 | 133 | 130 | 149 | 130 | 145 | 131 |
| 1974 | 143 | 114 | 146 | 127 | 136 | 118 | 120 | 134 | 128 | 164 | 126 | 141 | 130 |
| 1975 | 135 | 108 | 135 | 130 | 117 | 105 | 115 | 124 | 121 | 155 | 122 | 123 | 121 |
| 1976 | 152 | 127 | 162 | 152 | 140 | 121 | 127 | 133 | 139 | 167 | 136 | 137 | 137 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 143 | 120 | 151 | 123 | 132 | 124 | 119 | 132 | 129 | 162 | 126 | 147 | 131 |
| 2nd | 141 | 110 | 147 | 125 | 139 | 116 | 118 | 137 | 127 | 160 | 127 | 140 | 129 |
| 3rd | 138 | 104 | 145 | 129 | 136 | 122 | 122 | 135 | 128 | 167 | 130 | 142 | 131 |
| 4th | 130 | 100 | 140 | 130 | 120 | 112 | 117 | 131 | 124 | 163 | 126 | 139 | 128 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 126 | 97 | 133 | 125 | 119 | 100 | 114 | 126 | 118 | 156 | 113 | 121 | 119 |
| 2nd | 125 | 96 | 128 | 127 | 111 | 96 | 109 | 119 | 115 | 155 | 103 | 115 | 115 |
| 3rd | 126 | 106 | 133 | 131 | 117 | 105 | 111 | 126 | 120 | 152 | 113 | 125 | 120 |
| 4th | 133 | 123 | 148 | 139 | 132 | 117 | 121 | 127 | 130 | 158 | 119 | 129 | 127 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 138 | 122 | 153 | 143 | 135 | 121 | 116 | 126 | 131 | 164 | 125 | 128 | 130 |
| 2nd | 141 | 125 | 158 | 148 | 136 | 116 | 124 | 134 | 135 | 168 | 132 | 132 | 133 |
| 3rd | 142 | 128 | 166 | 153 | 140 | 114 | 126 | 136 | 138 | 167 | 142 | 143 | 139 |
| 4th | 152 | 131 | 173 | 162 | 151 | 130 | 141 | 138 | 147 | 167 | 143 | 143 | 145 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 156 | 128 | 167 | 159 | 159 | 123 | 137 e | 140 | 144 e | 170 | 151 | 141 | 144 e |
| 2nd | | | | 156 e | | | | 144 | | | | | |
| % change latest three months: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 2.6 | −2.3 | −3.5 | −1.9 | 5.2 | −5.4 | −2.8 | 2.9 | −2.0 | 1.8 | 5.6 | −1.4 | −0.7 |
| On a year earlier | 13.0 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 20.8 | 10.2 | 10.8 |

The volume figures are derived from the value figures in table 9 and the average value indices published by the OECD converted to dollar terms.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade

1½ per cent in the second, both at annual rates. Export value increased by 11½ per cent between the last quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of this year, reaching a level 25½ per cent above that recorded in the first quarter of last year. On the other hand, the upturn of imports in the present recovery has been slow, growing by just 1½ per cent in the first quarter, 18½ per cent above the corresponding period of 1976. Export volume expansion has been marked, increasing by around 22 per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter, while import volume fell. Although the unemployment rate (about 2 per cent since the end of 1976) remains high by past standards, it is still quite low compared to most other OECD countries. The annual rate of increase in consumer prices fell below 9 per cent in the second quarter of this year, following rates of around 9½ per cent since the third quarter of 1976.

**Federal Republic of Germany**

Monthly movements in the industrial production index have been somewhat uneven in 1977 so far, but between the first and second quarters, both compared to the same periods a year earlier, output rose from 4½ to 5 per cent. Real GNP rose at an annual rate of about 3½ per cent in the first quarter, compared with 7 per cent in the last quarter of 1976. Export value (measured in US dollars) rose by 1½ per cent over the previous quarter and 20 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This represents a slowdown from the experience of 1976, when the quarterly rate of increase had risen from around 4½ per cent in the first to 7½ per cent by the last. Import value, which had been increasing at a similar pace to exports towards the end of 1976, rose by only ½ per cent in the first quarter of this year, but by 20 per cent compared with the same period in 1976. In volume terms exports were flat and imports fell by 2 per cent from the last quarter of 1976. Consumer price in-

## Table 13 Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

| | Canada | United States[1] | Japan | Sweden | Switzerland | Belgium/ Luxembourg | France | F.R. of Germany | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted) | Total[1] (seasonally adjusted) | UK share per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Value US $ thousand million (fob)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 2.39 | 7.17 | 4.53 | 1.31 | 1.16 | 2.40 | 3.40 | 7.67 | 2.77 | 1.70 | 4.08 | 38.57 | 10.6 |
| 1971 | 2.61 | 7.42 | 5.66 | 1.44 | 1.31 | 2.57 | 3.85 | 8.75 | 3.16 | 2.02 | 4.77 | 43.54 | 10.9 |
| 1972 | 2.94 | 8.27 | 6.77 | 1.68 | 1.57 | 3.31 | 4.76 | 10.38 | 3.91 | 2.53 | 5.16 | 51.27 | 10.1 |
| 1973 | 3.42 | 10.95 | 8.69 | 2.34 | 2.17 | 4.57 | 6.52 | 15.08 | 4.65 | 3.44 | 6.41 | 68.23 | 9.4 |
| 1974 | 4.13 | 15.57 | 13.12 | 3.03 | 2.73 | 5.76 | 8.40 | 19.74 | 6.22 | 4.74 | 8.01 | 91.44 | 8.8 |
| 1975 | 4.17 | 17.36 | 13.29 | 3.46 | 3.01 | 5.70 | 10.03 | 19.90 | 7.29 | 4.83 | 9.15 | 98.20 | 9.3 |
| 1976 | 4.95 p | 18.99 | 16.17 p | 3.69 | 3.39 p | 6.48 p | 10.78 p | 22.67 | 7.80 p | 5.52 p | 9.64 | 110.06 | 8.8 p |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 3.30 | 9.89 | 7.10 | 2.11 | 1.84 | 3.92 | 5.69 | 12.42 | 3.52 | 3.22 | 5.80 | 60.07 | 9.7 |
| 2nd | 3.51 | 11.04 | 8.17 | 2.28 | 2.12 | 4.42 | 6.67 | 14.33 | 4.46 | 3.39 | 6.43 | 64.71 | 9.9 |
| 3rd | 2.94 | 10.52 | 9.06 | 2.18 | 2.23 | 4.62 | 6.27 | 16.18 | 5.04 | 3.41 | 6.70 | 72.34 | 9.3 |
| 4th | 3.93 | 12.33 | 10.41 | 2.77 | 2.49 | 5.33 | 7.47 | 17.37 | 5.60 | 3.74 | 6.70 | 75.79 | 8.8 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 3.72 | 14.09 | 9.66 | 2.53 | 2.45 | 5.02 | 7.40 | 17.83 | 5.17 | 4.19 | 6.89 | 80.63 | 8.5 |
| 2nd | 4.19 | 16.05 | 13.07 | 3.16 | 2.79 | 6.34 | 8.69 | 20.22 | 5.88 | 5.02 | 7.84 | 90.45 | 8.7 |
| 3rd | 3.97 | 15.15 | 14.07 | 2.95 | 2.34 | 5.50 | 8.11 | 19.38 | 6.79 | 4.83 | 9.03 | 95.98 | 9.4 |
| 4th | 4.64 | 16.97 | 15.70 | 3.49 | 3.33 | 6.17 | 9.40 | 21.53 | 7.04 | 4.91 | 8.29 | 98.72 | 8.4 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 3.97 | 16.89 | 12.51 | 3.54 | 2.95 | 6.16 | 10.25 | 19.78 | 6.92 | 4.86 | 9.37 | 99.24 | 9.4 |
| 2nd | 4.35 | 17.93 | 13.04 | 3.77 | 3.13 | 6.00 | 10.98 | 21.02 | 7.28 | 5.13 | 9.11 | 98.67 | 9.2 |
| 3rd | 3.73 | 16.48 | 13.14 | 2.91 | 2.71 | 4.72 | 8.62 | 18.40 | 7.19 | 4.16 | 8.77 | 94.97 | 9.2 |
| 4th | 4.63 | 18.16 | 14.48 | 3.62 | 3.25 | 5.92 | 10.27 | 20.41 | 7.76 | 5.16 | 9.33 | 99 89 | 9.3 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 4.51 p | 18.20 | 13.80 | 3.52 | 3.03 p | 6.07 | 10.40 | 20.80 | 6.81 | 4.92 | 9.58 | 104.33 | 9.2 p |
| 2nd | 5.47 p | 19.92 | 15.75 | 3.67 | 3.38 p | 6.64 | 11.23 | 21.90 | 7.46 | 5.28 | 9.49 | 106.35 | 8.9 p |
| 3rd | 4.59 p | 17.95 | 16.88 p | 3.45 | 3.20 p | 5.83p | 9.58 p | 22.26 | 7.87 p | 5.33 p | 9.60 | 111.31 p | 8.6 p |
| 4th | 5.16 p | 19.89 | 18.24 p | 4.12 | 3.95 p | 7.39 p | 11.91 p | 25.72 | 9.08 p | 6.56 p | 9.88 | 118.06 p | 8.4 p |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 5.37 p | 19.40 | 17.26 p | 3.88 | 3.57 p | | | 24.73 | | | 10.57 | 121.47 p | 8.7 p |
| **Volume index 1970 = 100** | | | | | | | | | | | | | Relative volume UK as per-centage of total |
| 1971 | 106 | 101 | 120 | 105 | 103 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 107 | 115 | 110 | 108 | 102.3 |
| 1972 | 115 | 111 | 129 | 107 | 111 | 123 | 122 | 116 | 124 | 128 | 112 | 117 | 95.8 |
| 1973 | 128 | 135 | 136 | 125 | 122 | 138 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 146 | 128 | 133 | 96.2 |
| 1974 | 129 | 158 | 159 | 134 | 127 | 140 | 152 | 150 | 146 | 155 | 135 | 148 | 91.2 |
| 1975 | 123 | 152 | 162 | 126 | 115 | 128 | 149 | 133 | 146 | 146 | 130 | 141 | 92.8 |
| 1976 | 133 p | 156 | 201 p | 129 | 131 p | | | 152 | | | 140 | 156 p | 89.8 p |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 125 | 128 | 125 | 125 | 117 | 134 | 133 | 128 | 107 | 153 | 124 | 130 | 95.3 |
| 2nd | 131 | 139 | 133 | 124 | 120 | 137 | 139 | 133 | 133 | 148 | 126 | 129 | 97.8 |
| 3rd | 111 | 129 | 136 | 109 | 115 | 130 | 121 | 130 | 139 | 136 | 130 | 134 | 97.4 |
| 4th | 143 | 143 | 149 | 143 | 134 | 151 | 145 | 144 | 152 | 145 | 131 | 139 | 94.3 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 122 | 155 | 129 | 131 | 128 | 139 | 155 | 151 | 140 | 152 | 130 | 145 | 89.2 |
| 2nd | 131 | 170 | 158 | 138 | 132 | 153 | 162 | 151 | 143 | 165 | 135 | 147 | 91.7 |
| 3rd | 122 | 149 | 168 | 125 | 108 | 129 | 140 | 144 | 150 | 153 | 141 | 150 | 93.5 |
| 4th | 141 | 160 | 182 | 143 | 139 | 140 | 153 | 153 | 149 | 151 | 133 | 148 | 90.1 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 112 | 151 | 144 | 128 | 110 | 129 | 153 | 127 | 136 | 137 | 134 | 138 | 96.9 |
| 2nd | 127 | 157 | 153 | 131 | 121 | 130 | 155 | 135 | 144 | 147 | 127 | 137 | 92.7 |
| 3rd | 113 | 144 | 162 | 110 | 99 | 112 | 132 | 127 | 145 | 133 | 127 | 139 | 91.6 |
| 4th | 138 | 156 | 189 | 135 | 129 | 143 | 157 | 144 | 158 | 167 | 133 | 148 | 90.3 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 122 p | 153 | 182 | 129 | 120 p | 143 | | 145 | 153 | 156 | 137 | 152 p | 89.8 p |
| 2nd | 145 p | 165 | 201 | 131 | 130 p | 154 | | 150 | 167 | 165 | 141 | 154 p | 91.3 p |
| 3rd | 123 p | 147 | 207 p | 121 | 123 p | 133 p | | 148 | | 162 p | 139 | 157 p | 88.5 p |
| 4th | 141 p | 158 | 212 p | 136 | 149 p | | | 163 | | | 144 | 161 p | 89.5 p |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | | 155 | | | | | | 155 | | | 144 | | |

Table 13 continued

| | Canada | United States[1] | Japan | Sweden | Switzerland | Belgium/ Luxembourg | France | F.R. of Germany | Italy | Nether-lands | United Kingdom (seasonally) adjusted) | Weighted average ex UK | Ratio of UK to weighted average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unit value index in US $ 1970 = 100** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 weights | 0.0419 | 0.1738 | 0.1552 | 0.0436 | 0.0343 | 0.0587 | 0.1132 | 0.2457 | 0.0325 | 0.0510 | | | |
| 1971 | 103 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 109 | 101 | 105 | 108 | 106 | 104 | 107 | 105 | 102.2 |
| 1972 | 107 | 104 | 116 | 120 | 122 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 114 | 117 | 116 | 113 | 102.6 |
| 1973 | 112 | 113 | 141 | 143 | 154 | 137 | 143 | 147 | 126 | 139 | 127 | 135 | 94.1 |
| 1974 | 134 | 137 | 181 | 173 | 185 | 171 | 162 | 172 | 154 | 178 | 152 | 163 | 93.1 |
| 1975 | 142 | 159 | 178 | 210 | 220 | 185 | 197 | 195 | 180 | 195 | 176 | 182 | 96.5 |
| 1976 | 156 | 170 | 178 | 218 | 224 | | | 195 | | | 175 | | 94.9 p |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 111 | 108 | 125 | 129 | 136 | 122 | 126 | 127 | 119 | 124 | 118 | 121 | 97.3 |
| 2nd | 112 | 111 | 136 | 140 | 152 | 134 | 141 | 141 | 121 | 135 | 128 | 131 | 97.8 |
| 3rd | 111 | 114 | 147 | 153 | 167 | 148 | 153 | 162 | 131 | 148 | 130 | 143 | 91.2 |
| 4th | 115 | 120 | 154 | 149 | 160 | 147 | 152 | 157 | 133 | 152 | 131 | 144 | 90.7 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 128 | 127 | 165 | 148 | 165 | 150 | 141 | 154 | 133 | 163 | 134 | 147 | 91.2 |
| 2nd | 134 | 132 | 183 | 175 | 182 | 173 | 158 | 175 | 148 | 179 | 152 | 162 | 93.5 |
| 3rd | 136 | 142 | 185 | 181 | 187 | 177 | 170 | 175 | 163 | 186 | 158 | 168 | 93.7 |
| 4th | 138 | 148 | 190 | 187 | 206 | 183 | 181 | 183 | 171 | 192 | 164 | 175 | 93.8 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 148 | 156 | 192 | 211 | 231 | 199 | 197 | 203 | 184 | 209 | 177 | 189 | 93.9 |
| 2nd | 143 | 159 | 188 | 220 | 224 | 192 | 208 | 203 | 183 | 205 | 181 | 189 | 95.5 |
| 3rd | 138 | 159 | 179 | 202 | 210 | 176 | 193 | 189 | 179 | 185 | 173 | 179 | 96.7 |
| 4th | 141 | 162 | 169 | 206 | 217 | 172 | 193 | 185 | 177 | 182 | 173 | 177 | 97.8 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 155 | 166 | 167 | 209 | 218 | 177 | | 187 | 161 | 186 | 177 | 178 p | 99.3 p |
| 2nd | 158 | 168 | 173 | 214 | 224 | 180 | | 190 | 161 | 189 | 171 | 181 p | 94.4 p |
| 3rd | 157 | 170 | 180 | 218 | 225 | 183 | | 196 | | 194 | 177 | 185 p | 95.5 p |
| 4th | 153 | 175 | 190 | 231 | 228 | | | 206 | | | 175 | 193 p | 90.6 p |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | | 175 | | | | | | 208 | | | 190 | | |

[1] Excluding 'special category exports' for which detailed information on countries of destination is withheld by the United States authorities.
Sources: Values. United Kingdom and Total: DTI. Other countries: OECD updated from national sources. Volume. Derived from the value figures and the unit value index numbers. Unit values United Kingdom and Total: DTI. Other countries: United Nations. The weighting reflects the relative importance of each country in UK's overseas markets. The ratio indicates the UK competitive position.

flation, already the lowest among most of the major industrial countries dropped to below 4 per cent in the second quarter of this year. However, conditions in the labour market were less satisfactory. Unemployment (as a percentage of the civilian labour force) after a sudden rise to nearly 4½ per cent in the last quarter of 1976, increased further, reaching 5 per cent in the first quarter of this year.

**France**

After increasing by 3 per cent in the first quarter of 1977 industrial production fell in both April and May. Over the first five months as a whole, compared with the same period of 1976, production increased by 5 per cent. The value of Frances imports fell a little (about ½ per cent) from the level recorded in the last quarter of 1976, and in volume terms fell by 3½ per cent. Following rallies in the last quarter of 1976, both export value and volume rose strongly in the first quarter of 1977, reaching levels 14 per cent and 11½ per cent respectively above the same period a year earlier. The annual inflation rate (measured by consumer prices) again reached 10 per cent by the second quarter of this year, compared with a considerable improvement in the first quarter, when the rate had slackened to 9 per cent.

**Italy**

Following a strong pick-up towards the end of 1976, and further, though more moderate, expansion in the first quarter of 1977, industrial production is estimated to have fallen by 4 per cent in the second quarter. Over the first half of the year, compared with the first half of 1976, production increased by 7½ per cent. Import value, after rising by 13½ per cent in the last quarter of 1976 fell by 2 per cent in the first quarter. As a result of this development, which itself was helped by a strengthening of the lira, and improved export performance, the seasonally adjusted trade deficit in the first five months of 1977 was trimmed to $1.7 billion, compared with $2.2 billion in the same period of 1976. In volume terms exports and imports fell by 1½ per cent and 5½ per cent respectively in the first quarter. Consumer price inflation increased at an annual rate of 19 per cent in the second quarter of 1977 (three percentage points lower than in the first) but was still above the 16 per cent rate recorded for 1976 as a whole.

**Manufacturers**

Provisional information suggests that the growth in exports of manufacturers by the main manufacturing countries slowed down in the first quarter of 1977. It is estimated that exports rose in dollar value by just under 3 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 16½ per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. This probably represents a volume increase of only ½ per cent on the fourth quarter of 1976 and a year-on-year rise of 16½ per cent. The United Kingdom share of 8.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1977 was just below the level of 8.8 per cent recorded for the year 1976 as a whole. Little information on competitors prices is available beyond the end of 1976. Whilst there was an improvement in UK competitiveness in the fourth quarter of 1976 the position almost certainly deteriorated in the early months of 1977 reflecting the appreciation of sterling in the first quarter.

**Inquiries:** 01-215 3442.

# Energy consumption higher in first half-year: 'Energy Trends'

In the first six months of this year over 17 million tonnes of indigenous oil from the North Sea were received at refineries, accounting for 35 per cent of total receipts, compared with 7 per cent during the first half of 1976.

Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis in the first half of 1977 was just under 175 million tons of coal equivalent (mtce), an increase of 3.3 per cent on the first six months of last year. Much of this increase can be attributed to the much colder weather this year.

Coal and natural gas consumption in this period rose by 3.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. Nuclear electricity consumption rose by 19 per cent, largely as a result of the two AGR stations at Hunterston and Hinckley Point coming on-stream.

This is shown in *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's monthly statistical bulletin.

In the April-June quarter of this year, after allowing for seasonal adjustment and temperature correction, total consumption was 2.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Deep-mined output in the three month period May-July was 2.5 per cent lower than in the same period last year. But opencast production rose by 19 per cent to 3.6 million tons, and brought total produc-

tion to within 0.3 per cent of last year's figure. In six of the seven months so far this year overall productivity at deep mines has been lower than in any year since 1970 (discounting 1972 and 1974 when there were strikes).

Total inland coal consumption rose by 1.6 per cent in the three months May-July. Power station consumption, at 17 million tons, was 6.3 per cent higher. Sales of house coal and anthracite were up by 6.8 and 9.3 per cent respectively. But coke oven consumption fell by over 10 per cent and sales to industry were 7.7 per cent lower than a year ago.

Total gas sent out in the three months May-July this year was 12.4 per cent higher than last year – due largely to colder weather.

Fuel used for generation in the second quarter (April-June) of 1977 was 5.4 per cent higher than last year. Coal consumption rose by 1.3 million tons, 7.7 per cent above last year's level.

Total electricity supplied in the second quarter was 5.4 per cent higher than in 1976, again due in large measure to lower temperatures.

Total inland deliveries of petroleum products in the second quarter of this year were 2.6 per cent higher than a year ago. Gas/diesel oil deliveries rose by 10.2 per cent. Premia burning oil deliveries rose by 35.6 per cent.

Refinery output of petroleum products in the first half of the year was 1.3 per cent lower than last year, with all products sharing the decline, except fuel oil and lubricating oil, which rose by 1.1 and 9.3 per cent respectively.

The total value of crude oil imports in the second quarter of the year fell by only 0.7 per cent compared with last year to £1,099 million, despite a drop in the volume of imports of over 15 per cent.

# Motor vehicle output in July

Production of cars in the four weeks ending 30 July of 72 652 units (18 163 per week) was 20 per cent below the level in July 1976. In the first seven months to July 1977, the number of cars produced fell by 58 874 (7 per cent) from the corresponding period of 1976. However these figures do not include 42 586 cars despatched in the form of components for assembly at the Leyland plant in Seneffe, Belgium. The corresponding figure for the month of July was 3100.

Production of commercial vehicles in July of 26 370 units (6 593 per week) was 2 per cent higher than in July last year. In the first seven months to July 1977, the number of commercial vehicles produced rose by 14 224 (7 per cent) from the corresponding period of 1976.

The summaries which follow are based on the seasonally adjusted figures in table 2. Passenger car production in July of 103 000 units was 7 per cent below the monthly average for 1976. Output in the three months May to July rose by 3 per cent compared with the preceding three months; within the total, home market production rose by 11 per cent while production for export fell by 8 per cent. These comparisons reflect the changed pattern of shipments to Seneffe referred to above.

Commercial vehicles production of 33 200 units was 7 per cent above the monthly average for 1976. In the period May to July, output fell by 3 per cent compared with the preceding three months. Output for export fell by 14 per cent while that for the home market rose by 10 per cent.

**Inquiries:** 01-212 8936.

## Table 1 Car and commercial vehicle production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery-operated road vehicles are excluded.

| | No of weeks | Passenger cars (including taxis) | | | | Commercial road vehicles | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For home market | For export | Totals | Weekly average | For home market | For export | Totals | Weekly average |
| 1968 | 52 | 1 013 163 | 802 773 | 1 815 936 | 34 922 | 259 331 | 149 855 | 409 186 | 7 869 |
| 1969 | 53 | 892 758 | 824 315 | 1 717 073 | 32 398 | 272 999 | 192 778 | 465 776 | 8 788 |
| 1970 | 52 | 918 109 | 722 857 | 1 640 966 | 31 557 | 267 407 | 190 125 | 457 532 | 8 799 |
| 1971 | 52 | 1 027 462 | 714 478 | 1 741 940 | 33 499 | 268 278 | 187 928 | 456 206 | 8 773 |
| 1972 | 52 | 1 307 881 | 613 430 | 1 921 311 | 36 948 | 272 649 | 135 470 | 408 119 | 7 848 |
| 1973 | 52 | 1 142 216 | 605 105 | 1 747 321 | 33 602 | 257 574 | 159 049 | 416 623 | 8 012 |
| 1974 | 52 | 937 932 | 596 187 | 1 534 119 | 29 502 | 232 373 | 170 193 | 402 566 | 7 742 |
| 1975 | 52 | 735 532 | 532 164 | 1 267 696 | 24 379 | 194 319 | 186 386 | 380 705 | 7 321 |
| 1976 | 53 | 768 481 | 564 968 | 1 333 449 | 25 159 | 182 554 | 189 503 | 372 057 | 7 020 |
| 1977 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 13 | 209 955 | 148 844 | 358 799 | 27 600 | 44 978 | 48 785 | 93 763 | 7 213 |
| 2nd | 13 | 205 839 | 143 677 | 349 516 | 26 886 | 46 510 | 51 249 | 97 759 | 7 520 |
| 3rd | 13 | 145 427 | 108 233 | 253 660 | 19 512 | 36 730 | 39 225 | 75 955 | 5 843 |
| 4th | 14 | 207 260 | 164 214 | 371 474 | 26 534 | 54 336 | 50 244 | 104 580 | 7 470 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 13 | 181 025 | 137 426 | 318 451 | 24 496 | 51 614 | 55 128 | 106 742 | 8 211 |
| 2nd | 13 | 209 934 | 139 088 | 349 022 | 26 848 | 49 030 | 49 437 | 98 467 | 7 574 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 4 | 56 966 | 39 432 | 96 398 | 24 100 | 12 051 | 13 971 | 26 022 | 6 506 |
| Feb | 4 | 68 878 | 50 913 | 119 791 | 29 948 | 14 468 | 15 829 | 30 297 | 7 574 |
| Mar | 5 | 84 111 | 58 499 | 142 610 | 28 522 | 18 459 | 18 985 | 37 444 | 7 489 |
| Apr | 4 | 54 445 | 38 281 | 92 726 | 23 182 | 13 209 | 14 019 | 27 228 | 6 807 |
| May | 4 | 76 074 | 51 169 | 127 243 | 31 811 | 16 122 | 18 245 | 34 367 | 8 592 |
| Jun | 5 | 75 320 | 54 227 | 129 547 | 25 909 | 17 179 | 18 985 | 36 164 | 7 233 |
| Jul | 4 | 56 334 | 34 350 | 90 684 | 22 671 | 12 389 | 13 444 | 25 833 | 6 458 |
| Aug | 4 | 32 971 | 31 801 | 64 772 | 16 193 | 8 871 | 9 219 | 18 090 | 4 523 |
| Sep | 5 | 56 122 | 42 082 | 98 204 | 19 641 | 15 470 | 16 562 | 32 032 | 6 406 |
| Oct | 5 | 82 077 | 59 240 | 141 317 | 28 263 | 19 947 | 19 320 | 39 267 | 7 853 |
| Nov | 4 | 67 512 | 52 863 | 120 375 | 30 094 | 17 922 | 15 706 | 36 628 | 8 407 |
| Dec | 5 | 57 671 | 52 111 | 109 782 | 21 956 | 16 467 | 15 218 | 31 685 | 6 337 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 4 | 66 199 | 48 377 | 114 576 | 28 644 | 16 852 | 16 536 | 33 388 | 8 347 |
| Feb | 4 | 49 647 | 41 778 | 91 425 | 22 856 | 15 302 | 17 949 | 32 351 | 8 088 |
| Mar | 5 | 65 179 | 47 271 | 112 450 | 22 490 | 19 460 | 21 543 | 41 003 | 8 201 |
| Apr | 4 | 64 592 | 41 866 | 106 458 | 26 615 | 13 277 | 14 974 | 28 251 | 7 063 |
| May | 4 | 80 218 | 53 399 | 133 617 | 33 404 | 18 741 | 18 853 | 37 594 | 9 399 |
| Jun | 5 | 65 124 | 43 823 | 108 947 | 21 789 | 17 012 | 15 610 | 32 622 | 6 524 |
| Jul | 4 | 47 199 | 25 453 | 72 652 | 18 163 | 12 964 | 13 406 | 26 370 | 6 593 |

**Note:** The number of vehicles produced for export shown in these tables differs from the number exported (which are shown in the overseas trade statistics) because of differences in timing and coverage.

## Table 2 Production seasonally adjusted

MONTHLY AVERAGE — Thousands

| | Passenger cars | | | Commercial vehicles | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For home market | For export | Total | For home market | For export | Total |
| 1968 | 84 | 67 | 151 | 21.6 | 12.5 | 34.1 |
| 1969 | 74 | 69 | 143 | 22.7 | 16.1 | 38.8 |
| 1970 | 77 | 60 | 137 | 22.3 | 15.8 | 38.1 |
| 1971 | 86 | 59 | 145 | 22.3 | 15.7 | 38.0 |
| 1972 | 109 | 51 | 160 | 22.7 | 11.3 | 34.0 |
| 1973 | 95 | 50 | 145 | 21.5 | 13.2 | 34.7 |
| 1974 | 78 | 50 | 128 | 19.3 | 14.2 | 33.5 |
| 1975 | 61 | 45 | 106 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 31.7 |
| 1976 | 64 | 47 | 111 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 31.0 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 67 | 49 | 116 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 31.6 |
| 2nd | 68 | 46 | 114 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 31.4 |
| 3rd | 62 | 44 | 106 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 30.4 |
| 4th | 59 | 48 | 107 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 30.6 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 57 | 45 | 102 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 35.5 |
| 2nd | 70 | 45 | 115 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 31.5 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| Jan | 58 | 44 | 102 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 29.9 |
| Feb | 74 | 53 | 127 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 32.5 |
| Mar | 70 | 50 | 120 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 32.5 |
| Apr | 65 | 46 | 111 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 30.4 |
| May | 72 | 48 | 120 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 32.9 |
| Jun | 66 | 46 | 112 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 30.9 |
| Jul | 82 | 49 | 131 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 33.1 |
| Aug | 43 | 39 | 82 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 27.3 |
| Sep | 62 | 44 | 106 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 30.7 |
| Oct | 64 | 47 | 111 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 30.9 |
| Nov | 61 | 51 | 112 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 33.6 |
| Dec | 51 | 48 | 99 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 27.4 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| Jan | 66 | 53 | 119 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 37.5 |
| Feb | 53 | 42 | 95 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 34.0 |
| Mar | 53 | 40 | 93 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 34.9 |
| Apr | 76 | 50 | 126 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 31.0 |
| May | 75 | 49 | 124 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 35.4 |
| Jun | 58 | 37 | 95 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 28.2 |
| Jul | 68 | 35 | 103 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 33.2 |
| **Average of** | | | | | | |
| Feb-Apr 1977 | 61 | 44 | 105 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 33.3 |
| May-Jul 1977 | 67 | 40 | 107 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 32.2 |
| Percentage change | +11 | −8 | +3 | +10 | −14 | −3 |

**Notes to table 2:** The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

# Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries: second quarter

Provisional estimates indicate that the volume of investment in both manufacturing industry and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) has risen in the second quarter of 1977, more than offsetting the falls experienced in the first quarter.

**Manufacturing industry**

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the second quarter of 1977 is provisionally estimated at £432 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, 3 per cent above the revised estimate for the first quarter. There was increased investment in all three assets.

In the first half of 1977, the volume of capital expenditure was about 5 per cent above that in the first half of 1976 but, because of the fall in the first quarter of 1977, it was only about the same as in the second half of 1976. On the latter comparison, new building work showed a fall of 9 per cent, vehicles a rise of 16 per cent and plant and machinery no change.

**Distributive and service industries**

The provisional estimate of capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the second quarter of 1977 is £512 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is the highest figure since the third quarter of 1975. In the first half of 1977, investment by these industries was some 6 per cent greater than that in the first half of 1976, and much the same as that in the second half. Compared with the figures for the second half of 1976, investment in new building work in the first half of 1977 was about 13 per cent lower, while expenditure was well maintained for vehicles and 10 per cent higher for plant and machinery.

**Shipping industry**

This series continues to fluctuate: the provisional estimate of £44 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, for the shipping industry's investment in the second quarter of 1977 is much below the figure for the previous quarter. This industry's investment in the first half of 1977 was about 24 per cent greater than in the first half of 1976 and slightly higher than in the second half.

**Table 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries** £ million

| | | Analysis by industrial sectors | | | Analysis by type of asset | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period | Total | Manufacturing industries | Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) | Shipping industry | New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
| 1966 | 3 228 | 1 774 | 1 334 | 120 | 938 | 556 | 1 733 |
| 1967 | 3 314 | 1 738 | 1 407 | 170 | 939 | 603 | 1 772 |
| 1968 | 3 703 (3,615)* | 1 851 (1 800)* | 1 561 (1 554)* | 290 (260)* | 963 | 759 (729)[1] | 1 980 (1 922)[1] |
| 1969 | 3 893 (3 981)* | 1 978 (2 029)* | 1 683 (1 690)* | 233 (263)* | 1 044 | 728 (758)[1] | 2 120 (2 178)[1] |
| 1970 | 4 294 | 2 130 | 1 799 | 364 | 1 063 | 859 | 2 372 |
| 1971 | 4 284 | 1 991 | 1 930 | 364 | 1 114 | 832 | 2 338 |
| 1972 | 4 292 | 1 739 | 2 071 | 482 | 1 044 | 1 018 | 2 230 |
| 1973 | 4 665 | 1 753 | 2 414 | 498 | 1 092 | 1 124 | 2 449 |
| 1974 | 4 858 | 2 028 | 2 414 | 415 | 1 211 | 1 058 | 2 589 |
| 1975 | 4 120 | 1 745 | 2 034 | 341 | 1 007 | 841 | 2 272 |
| 1976 | 3 836 | 1 659 | 1 974 | 203 | 870 | 782 | 2 184 |
| **1971** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 051 | 513 | 467 | 71 | 275 | 186 | 590 |
| 2nd | 1 081 | 499 | 479 | 104 | 276 | 225 | 581 |
| 3rd | 1 093 | 498 | 495 | 100 | 281 | 217 | 595 |
| 4th | 1 059 | 481 | 490 | 89 | 282 | 205 | 572 |
| **1972** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 053 | 457 | 487 | 109 | 260 | 230 | 563 |
| 2nd | 1 077 | 429 | 520 | 128 | 261 | 259 | 557 |
| 3rd | 1 056 | 426 | 522 | 109 | 257 | 249 | 551 |
| 4th | 1 106 | 427 | 541 | 137 | 267 | 280 | 559 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 188 | 438 | 593 | 157 | 274 | 310 | 604 |
| 2nd | 1 119 | 422 | 597 | 100 | 271 | 251 | 597 |
| 3rd | 1 145 | 456 | 596 | 93 | 280 | 254 | 611 |
| 4th | 1 213 | 437 | 629 | 147 | 267 | 310 | 636 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 223 | 509 | 639 | 75 | 311 | 242 | 671 |
| 2nd | 1 204 | 504 | 603 | 97 | 299 | 258 | 646 |
| 3rd | 1 213 | 504 | 587 | 122 | 304 | 280 | 629 |
| 4th | 1 218 | 511 | 585 | 122 | 297 | 277 | 644 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 090 | 472 | 516 | 103 | 274 | 235 | 581 |
| 2nd | 1 054 | 446 | 513 | 95 | 261 | 215 | 577 |
| 3rd | 1 014 | 420 | 512 | 82 | 242 | 203 | 569 |
| 4th | 961 | 407 | 494 | 61 | 230 | 187 | 544 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 940 | 405 | 471 | 64 | 221 | 194 | 525 |
| 2nd | 923 | 407 | 489 | 27 | 218 | 173 | 532 |
| 3rd | 1 001 | 421 | 506 | 74 | 221 | 227 | 554 |
| 4th | 972 | 426 | 508 | 37 | 210 | 188 | 574 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 996 | 419 | 507 | 69 | 192 | 226 | 578 |
| 2nd | 988 | 432 | 512 | 44 | 189 | 204 | 595 |

The figures given above cover a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for some 50 per cent of all UK gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1975. The scope of manufacturing and the distributive and service industries is defined in the notes at the end of the article, and falls very largely in the private sector of the economy, although some public sector elements are included as appropriate (notably the British Steel Corporation, in manufacturing industry). Exploration and development work in the North Sea (order II) is excluded.

[1] After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968: estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industries, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

**Notes**

*Effect of price increases.* The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

*Revisions to the series.* The results of annual surveys, with their greater coverage, are used to update the quarterly figures which are derived from smaller sample surveys. The figures for manufacturing industry have been revised to take into account most of the final results of the 1973 census of production and the latest provisional figures from the 1974 and, to a limited extent only, the 1975 censuses. The estimates for the distributive and service industries have been revised to take account of certain annual inquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office, in respect of 1974 and 1975, the coverage of which has been improved by the use of the new VAT-based registers.

The figures for 1976 for all industries have been revised to take account also of returns received too late for the original quarterly calculations. Seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to include the effects of the 1976 figures and the revisions to data for earlier years.

**Inquiries:** 01-215 3175/3176.

## Notes to tables

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing orders III to XIX
Distributive trades order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other industries order XX (construction): XXII (transport and communication) excluding 701 – railways, 706 – port and inland water transport, 707 – air transport and 708 – postal services and telecommunications: XXIV (insurance, banking, finance and business services) including leasing by finance houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (professional and scientific services) excluding 872 – educational services and 874 – medical and dental services; and XXVI (miscellaneous services).

SIC orders I (agriculture, forestry and fishing), II (mining and quarrying), XXI (gas, electricity and water), and XXVI (public administration and defence) are completely excluded.

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3, because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the total and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

See also footnotes to table 1.

## Table 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| Period | Total all manufacturing industries | Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals | Metal manufacture | Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles leather and clothing | Paper printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Analysis by type of asset: New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 1 851.2 (1 800.2)[1] | 247.1 | 127.7 | 256.0 | 145.8 | 392.2 | 172.2 | 176.7 | 112.2 | 221.3 | 335.9 | 109.2 | 1 406.1 (1 355.1)[1] |
| 1969 | 1 977.5 (2 028.5)[1] | 238.8 | 102.9 | 296.4 | 167.9 | 394.0 | 208.7 | 189.4 | 121.3 | 258.1 | 390.1 | 115.9 | 1 471.5 (1 522.5)[1] |
| 1970 | 2 129.8 | 246.4 | 82.8 | 382.3 | 256.4 | 422.3 | 233.4 | 170.9 | 134.2 | 201.1 | 391.2 | 114.7 | 1 623.9 |
| 1971 | 1 990.7 | 248.6 | 118.5 | 333.9 | 296.3 | 373.3 | 149.2 | 144.4 | 110.8 | 215.7 | 357.1 | 113.4 | 1 520.2 |
| 1972 | 1 739.2 | 258.7 | 100.8 | 240.0 | 255.3 | 343.8 | 98.8 | 120.0 | 101.8 | 220.0 | 305.5 | 123.3 | 1 310.4 |
| 1o73 | 1 752.9 | 268.3 | 39.6 | 182.9 | 200.5 | 396.4 | 139.7 | 170.8 | 114.1 | 240.6 | 289.3 | 130.6 | 1 333.0 |
| 1974 | 2 028.4 | 298.4 | 44.8 | 222.4 | 248.8 | 479.1 | 158.2 | 189.4 | 133.5 | 253.8 | 359.0 | 140.2 | 1 529.2 |
| 1975 | 1 744.8 | 229.9 | 52.8 | 270.5 | 274.1 | 382.1 | 125.9 | 130.6 | 105.5 | 123.4 | 302.7 | 105.4 | 1 336.7 |
| 1976 | 1 659.2 | 219.4 | 52.3 | 266.1 | 285.0 | 347.6 | 132.0 | 96.8 | 86.5 | 173.5 | 240.2 | 121.3 | 1 297.7 |
| **1971** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 513.4 | 62.5 | 26.0 | 88.7 | 72.5 | 103.1 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 28.1 | 51.2 | 90.5 | 28.0 | 394.9 |
| 2nd | 498.7 | 60.8 | 26.6 | 78.7 | 71.2 | 96.5 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 29.3 | 55.3 | 89.8 | 29.0 | 379.9 |
| 3rd | 498.0 | 63.0 | 31.6 | 84.8 | 77.3 | 90.0 | 36.4 | 32.2 | 27.2 | 55.5 | 87.4 | 27.2 | 383.4 |
| 4th | 480.6 | 62.3 | 34.3 | 81.7 | 75.3 | 83.6 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 26.2 | 53.7 | 89.4 | 29.2 | 362.0 |
| **1972** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 457.3 | 59.4 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 83.6 | 82.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 22.2 | 57.6 | 79.1 | 28.1 | 350.1 |
| 2nd | 428.8 | 62.2 | 26.9 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 81.1 | 23.4 | 30.3 | 25.6 | 54.2 | 77.3 | 29.5 | 322.0 |
| 3rd | 425.9 | 68.5 | 22.4 | 57.3 | 53.8 | 88.8 | 23.3 | 30.3 | 26.7 | 54.8 | 77.2 | 32.1 | 316.6 |
| 4th | 427.2 | 68.6 | 20.7 | 50.8 | 55.5 | 91.7 | 25.9 | 33.3 | 27.3 | 53.4 | 71.9 | 33.6 | 321.7 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 437.6 | 70.9 | 17.9 | 47.6 | 54.8 | 92.2 | 31.9 | 38.3 | 29.0 | 55.0 | 67.2 | 33.1 | 337.3 |
| 2nd | 421.8 | 60.7 | 17.9 | 46.8 | 38.0 | 98.4 | 33.2 | 39.2 | 28.3 | 59.2 | 69.2 | 31.3 | 321.3 |
| 3rd | 456.3 | 65.1 | 14.0 | 44.3 | 56.0 | 102.3 | 36.9 | 46.3 | 28.3 | 63.1 | 76.0 | 33.2 | 347.1 |
| 4th | 437.2 | 71.6 | −10.2 | 44.2 | 51.7 | 103.5 | 37.7 | 46.9 | 28.5 | 63.3 | 76.9 | 33.0 | 327.3 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 509.0 | 78.3 | 9.7 | 50.0 | 54.2 | 124.1 | 40.8 | 49.1 | 31.5 | 71.3 | 89.4 | 35.0 | 384.6 |
| 2nd | 504.0 | 77.1 | 10.0 | 51.3 | 60.2 | 117.7 | 39.9 | 48.8 | 34.4 | 64.6 | 89.1 | 35.6 | 379.3 |
| 3rd | 504.0 | 75.3 | 11.5 | 55.5 | 58.2 | 120.3 | 39.9 | 48.0 | 33.5 | 61.8 | 88.4 | 35.9 | 379.7 |
| 4th | 511.4 | 67.7 | 13.6 | 65.6 | 76.2 | 117.0 | 37.6 | 43.5 | 34.1 | 56.1 | 92.1 | 33.7 | 385.6 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 471.8 | 63.7 | 12.8 | 68.9 | 66.9 | 107.1 | 35.5 | 37.6 | 29.6 | 49.7 | 85.0 | 28.8 | 358.0 |
| 2nd | 446.2 | 59.4 | 14.3 | 69.8 | 65.4 | 100.1 | 32.2 | 33.8 | 26.1 | 45.1 | 79.5 | 25.3 | 341.4 |
| 3rd | 419.9 | 52.1 | 15.0 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 90.9 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 26.5 | 39.0 | 72.7 | 25.1 | 322.1 |
| 4th | 406.9 | 54.7 | 10.7 | 62.9 | 72.7 | 84.0 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 23.3 | 39.6 | 65.5 | 26.2 | 315.2 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 404.5 | 51.1 | 15.7 | 59.7 | 76.3 | 85.5 | 28.4 | 26.7 | 22.6 | 38.5 | 62.3 | 27.3 | 314.9 |
| 2nd | 407.3 | 50.1 | 12.7 | 65.0 | 75.9 | 84.1 | 32.0 | 24.8 | 22.3 | 40.4 | 59.5 | 31.4 | 316.4 |
| 3rd | 421.2 | 60.0 | 11.0 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 85.8 | 33.6 | 23.2 | 21.1 | 45.7 | 60.0 | 31.3 | 329.9 |
| 4th | 426.2 | 58.2 | 12.9 | 70.9 | 62.5 | 92.2 | 38.0 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 48.9 | 58.4 | 31.3 | 336.5 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 419.1 | 62.8 | 10.7 | 65.9 | 60.5 | 90.6 | 34.3 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 50.4 | 53.5 | 35.4 | 330.2 |
| 2nd | 431.6 | | | | | | | | | | 54.8 | 37.3 | 339.5 |

## Table 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| Period | Total | Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution | Retail distribution | Other industries | Analysis by type of asset: New building work | Vehicles | Plant and machinery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | 1 561 (1 554) | 166 | 283 | 1 112 (1,105)[1] | 624 | 368 | 570 (563)[1] |
| 1969 | 1 683 (1 690) | 160 | 295 | 1 228 (1 235)[1] | 650 | 389 | 643 (650)[1] |
| 1970 | 1 799 | 176 | 299 | 1 325 | 666 | 394 | 739 |
| 1971 | 1 930 | 185 | 334 | 1 411 | 754 | 367 | 809 |
| 1972 | 2 071 | 198 | 400 | 1 473 | 736 | 436 | 899 |
| 1973 | 2 414 | 197 | 460 | 1 758 | 801 | 505 | 1 108 |
| 1974 | 2 414 | 197 | 452 | 1 765 | 849 | 509 | 1 057 |
| 1975 | 2 034 | 148 | 387 | 1 500 | 701 | 402 | 932 |
| 1976 | 1 974 | 145 | 386 | 1 443 | 627 | 467 | 880 |
| **1971** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 467 | 44 | 82 | 341 | 184 | 89 | 194 |
| 2nd | 479 | 46 | 86 | 346 | 185 | 96 | 198 |
| 3rd | 495 | 47 | 85 | 363 | 193 | 92 | 209 |
| 4th | 490 | 48 | 81 | 360 | 192 | 90 | 208 |
| **1972** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 487 | 48 | 91 | 348 | 179 | 101 | 207 |
| 2nd | 520 | 50 | 96 | 374 | 183 | 108 | 229 |
| 3rd | 522 | 46 | 104 | 372 | 179 | 112 | 231 |
| 4th | 541 | 54 | 109 | 378 | 195 | 115 | 232 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 593 | 51 | 110 | 432 | 206 | 123 | 264 |
| 2nd | 597 | 49 | 117 | 431 | 202 | 120 | 275 |
| 3rd | 596 | 48 | 120 | 428 | 204 | 131 | 261 |
| 4th | 629 | 50 | 113 | 466 | 189 | 132 | 308 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 639 | 52 | 113 | 474 | 221 | 134 | 285 |
| 2nd | 603 | 48 | 109 | 446 | 210 | 128 | 266 |
| 3rd | 587 | 51 | 108 | 428 | 214 | 124 | 249 |
| 4th | 585 | 45 | 123 | 417 | 204 | 123 | 258 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 516 | 41 | 91 | 384 | 188 | 106 | 222 |
| 2nd | 513 | 39 | 97 | 377 | 181 | 97 | 235 |
| 3rd | 512 | 35 | 99 | 379 | 168 | 97 | 246 |
| 4th | 494 | 33 | 100 | 360 | 164 | 102 | 228 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 471 | 34 | 98 | 339 | 158 | 104 | 208 |
| 2nd | 489 | 36 | 104 | 349 | 158 | 117 | 214 |
| 3rd | 506 | 38 | 94 | 374 | 160 | 124 | 222 |
| 4th | 508 | 37 | 90 | 381 | 151 | 122 | 236 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 507 | 32 | 108 | 367 | 138 | 123 | 247 |
| 2nd | 512 | | | | 134 | 123 | 255 |

## Table 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

| Period | Total | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) | Shipping industry |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 2 787 | 1 517 | 1 172 | 99 |
| 1967 | 2 861 | 1 485 | 1 236 | 140 |
| 1968 | 3 304 | 1 639 | 1 418 | 247 |
| 1969 | 3 629 | 1 822 | 1 589 | 217 |
| 1970 | 4 294 | 2 130 | 1 799 | 364 |
| 1971 | 4 648 | 2 187 | 2 078 | 384 |
| 1972 | 4 971 | 2 044 | 2 373 | 553 |
| 1973 | 6 008 | 2 286 | 3 088 | 635 |
| 1974 | 7 400 | 3 150 | 3 639 | 611 |
| 1975 | 7 821 | 3 461 | 3 795 | 565 |
| 1976 | 8 642 | 3 957 | 4 292 | 393 |
| **1972** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 160 | 512 | 543 | 105 |
| 2nd | 1 199 | 477 | 583 | 140 |
| 3rd | 1 197 | 504 | 582 | 111 |
| 4th | 1 415 | 552 | 666 | 197 |
| **1973** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 437 | 542 | 729 | 166 |
| 2nd | 1 366 | 508 | 739 | 118 |
| 3rd | 1 449 | 596 | 744 | 109 |
| 4th | 1 757 | 640 | 875 | 242 |
| **1974** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 677 | 712 | 875 | 90 |
| 2nd | 1 695 | 707 | 863 | 125 |
| 3rd | 1 859 | 797 | 890 | 173 |
| 4th | 2 169 | 935 | 1 011 | 223 |
| **1975** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 865 | 846 | 878 | 142 |
| 2nd | 1 867 | 818 | 910 | 138 |
| 3rd | 1 965 | 855 | 962 | 148 |
| 4th | 2 125 | 941 | 1 045 | 138 |
| **1976** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 977 | 915 | 952 | 110 |
| 2nd | 1 943 | 889 | 1 010 | 45 |
| 3rd | 2 237 | 998 | 1 091 | 148 |
| 4th | 2 485 | 1 155 | 1 239 | 92 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 2 426 | 1 105 | 1 192 | 129 |
| 2nd | 2 422 | 1 110 | 1 229 | 83 |

# Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks: second quarter 1977

It is provisionally estimated that the level of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers increased by about £150 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1977, following the increase, on revised data, of about £250 million in the first quarter.

**Manufacturing industry**

The provisional estimate for the rise in manufacturers' stocks is about £130 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1977. This is about the same as the latest estimate for the first quarter, which has been considerably revised.

The biggest increase in the second quarter was in stocks of finished goods, which rose by £110 million. Stocks of materials and fuel rose by about £30 million following a rise of over £50 million in the first quarter, and there was a small fall in work in progress.

The stocks/output ratio rose sharply during the quarter from 104.1 at end March to 107.0 at end June, reflecting higher stocks and lower output. This is its highest level since December 1975.

**Distributive industries**

Provisional estimates indicate that stocks held by wholesalers increased by about £30 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1977. The rise in their stocks in the first half of the year has been exceptionally large. Retailers' stocks showed a fall of less than £10 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter, following the rise of about £70 million in the first quarter.

**Notes**

*Effect of price increases.* The estimation of physical changes in stocks is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

*Revisions to the series.* Results of annual surveys, with their greater coverage, are used to update the quarterly figures, which are derived from smaller sample surveys. The figures for manufacturing industry have now been revised to include most of the final results of the 1973 annual census of production. Some revisions have been made to 1974-76 estimates to take account of the revised end 1973 stock levels and additional information from some respondents and 1976 also now includes the effect of returns received too late for inclusion in the original quarterly calculations. The series for retailers' stocks now incorporates the results of the 1975 annual inquiry and improved estimates for Northern Ireland which affect the figures slightly back to 1967.

Seasonal adjustments have been recalculated for all industries.

**Inquiries:** 01-215 3176.

## Notes to tables 1 to 4

1 The analysis by industry group follows the standard industrial classification (1968 edition):
Manufacturing orders III to XIX.
Distributive trades order XXII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

2 Book values exclude VAT. Purchase tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

3 The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

**Table 1 Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

| | Total | Manufacturing | Wholesaling | Retailing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1976 | 14,287 | 10 528 | 1 830 | 1,929 |
| 1970 | 377 | 325 | 68 | −16 |
| 1971 | −78 | −148 | 52 | 18 |
| 1972 | −82 | −145 | 48 | 15 |
| 1973 | 1 078 | 597 | 102 | 379 |
| 1974 | 606 | 634 | 81 | −109 |
| 1975 | −605 | −429 | −111 | −65 |
| 1976 | 37 | 5 | 23 | 9 |
| **1971** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 13 | 13 | 14 | −14 |
| 2nd | −53 | −89 | 28 | 9 |
| 3rd | −17 | −40 | 13 | 11 |
| 4th | −21 | −31 | −2 | 12 |
| **1972** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −53 | −83 | 21 | 8 |
| 2nd | −21 | −60 | −2 | 41 |
| 3rd | −22 | −21 | 14 | −15 |
| 4th | 15 | 19 | 15 | −19 |
| **1973** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 330 | 199 | 39 | 92 |
| 2nd | 381 | 166 | 7 | 209 |
| 3rd | 181 | 111 | 30 | 40 |
| 4th | 185 | 121 | 26 | 38 |
| **1974** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −69 | −71 | 21 | −20 |
| 2nd | 284 | 211 | 48 | 25 |
| 3rd | 345 | 377 | 5 | −37 |
| 4th | 46 | 117 | 6 | −77 |
| **1975** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −98 | −31 | −23 | −44 |
| 2nd | −186 | −74 | −51 | −61 |
| 3rd | −218 | −209 | −26 | 16 |
| 4th | −103 | −115 | −12 | 24 |
| **1976** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 59 | — | 26 | 33 |
| 2nd | −131 | −66 | −20 | −45 |
| 3rd | 28 | −2 | 14 | 16 |
| 4th | 81 | 73 | 3 | 5 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 248 | 125 | 51 | 72 |
| 2nd | 152 | 128 | 29 | −5 |

**Table 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

| | Analysis by industry group | | | | | | | Analysis by type of asset | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All manufacturing industries | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals, coal and petroleum products | Metal manufacture | Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods | Textiles, leather and clothing | Other manufacturing industries | Materials and fuel | Work in progress | Finished goods |
| Level of stocks at end 1976 | 10 528 | 1 327 | 1 146 | 917 | 5 216 | 846 | 1 076 | 3 543 | 4 083 | 2 903 |
| 1970 | 325 | 11 | 43 | 50 | 222 | 1 | −1 | 113 | 122 | 90 |
| 1971 | −148 | 11 | 17 | 5 | −164 | −14 | −3 | −146 | −98 | 96 |
| 1972 | −145 | 20 | 3 | −44 | −85 | −53 | 15 | −41 | 32 | −136 |
| 1973 | 597 | 75 | 95 | −8 | 358 | 12 | 65 | 303 | 324 | −30 |
| 1974 | 634 | 75 | 155 | 26 | 261 | 41 | 76 | 287 | 86 | 262 |
| 1975 | −429 | −99 | −44 | 39 | −149 | −39 | −137 | −391 | −118 | 80 |
| 1976 | 5 | −1 | 54 | 83 | −103 | −25 | −4 | −61 | 10 | 56 |
| **1971** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 13 | 8 | −5 | 29 | −30 | 8 | 3 | −22 | −25 | 60 |
| 2nd | −89 | −5 | 16 | −24 | −42 | −31 | −3 | −44 | −62 | 17 |
| 3rd | −40 | −11 | −2 | −7 | −23 | 6 | −3 | −44 | −4 | 8 |
| 4th | −31 | 20 | 9 | 7 | −69 | 4 | −1 | −36 | −7 | 12 |
| **1972** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −83 | 7 | 15 | −57 | −19 | −14 | −15 | −15 | 7 | −75 |
| 2nd | −60 | 16 | −21 | 9 | −65 | −11 | 12 | −50 | 21 | −31 |
| 3rd | −21 | −7 | 7 | −1 | −9 | −16 | 5 | 2 | −2 | −22 |
| 4th | 19 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | −11 | 12 | 22 | 6 | −8 |
| **1973** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 199 | 5 | 22 | 20 | 113 | −8 | 47 | 89 | 110 | — |
| 2nd | 166 | 25 | 35 | 2 | 92 | 8 | 3 | 94 | 75 | −3 |
| 3rd | 111 | 27 | 21 | −9 | 60 | 4 | 10 | 44 | 82 | −14 |
| 4th | 121 | 18 | 17 | −22 | 93 | 9 | 6 | 77 | 57 | −13 |
| **1974** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −71 | 24 | 37 | −57 | −38 | −7 | −29 | 64 | −24 | −110 |
| 2nd | 211 | 30 | 36 | 7 | 55 | 30 | 53 | 68 | 22 | 121 |
| 3rd | 377 | 43 | 72 | 43 | 145 | 24 | 49 | 135 | 73 | 169 |
| 4th | 117 | −22 | 10 | 33 | 99 | −6 | 2 | 20 | 15 | 82 |
| **1975** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −31 | −10 | −9 | 47 | −18 | −5 | −37 | −136 | 18 | 88 |
| 2nd | −74 | −50 | −23 | 23 | 26 | −17 | −33 | −51 | −22 | −1 |
| 3rd | −209 | −28 | −25 | −22 | −76 | −16 | −42 | −141 | −61 | −7 |
| 4th | −115 | −11 | 14 | −9 | −81 | −3 | −25 | −63 | −52 | — |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | — | −18 | 16 | −11 | 10 | 12 | −9 | −26 | 12 | 13 |
| 2nd | −66 | −6 | 15 | 12 | −61 | −19 | −7 | −28 | −34 | −4 |
| 3rd | −2 | −1 | 15 | 44 | −58 | −10 | 7 | 7 | −17 | 7 |
| 4th | 73 | 24 | 7 | 38 | 7 | −9 | 6 | −15 | 48 | 40 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 125 | −11 | 18 | 13 | 70 | 9 | 26 | 55 | 44 | 26 |
| 2nd | 128 | | | | | | | 27 | −9 | 111 |

## Table 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

| | Total wholesalers | General wholesale distributors | Dealers in coal, builders materials etc. | Dealers in industrial materials and machinery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1976 | 1 830 | 1 037 | 158 | 635 |
| 1970 | 68 | 15 | — | 53 |
| 1971 | 52 | 41 | −3 | 14 |
| 1972 | 48 | 41 | 11 | −3 |
| 1973 | 102 | 127 | −1 | −24 |
| 1974 | 81 | 6 | — | 75 |
| 1975 | −111 | −142 | −13 | 44 |
| 1976 | 23 | −3 | 11 | 16 |
| **1971** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 14 | 1 | −1 | 14 |
| 2nd | 28 | 22 | — | 6 |
| 3rd | 13 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 4th | −2 | 7 | −2 | −7 |
| **1972** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 21 | 3 | −2 | 20 |
| 2nd | −2 | 2 | 2 | −6 |
| 3rd | 14 | 23 | 3 | −11 |
| 4th | 15 | 13 | 9 | −6 |
| **1973** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 39 | 40 | −6 | 5 |
| 2nd | 7 | 14 | 4 | −12 |
| 3rd | 30 | 40 | 2 | −13 |
| 4th | 26 | 32 | −1 | −4 |
| **1974** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 21 | 23 | −1 | −1 |
| 2nd | 48 | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| 3rd | 5 | −21 | −3 | 29 |
| 4th | 6 | −18 | 2 | 22 |
| **1975** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | −23 | −44 | 2 | 19 |
| 2nd | −51 | −53 | −8 | 10 |
| 3rd | −26 | −25 | −5 | 4 |
| 4th | −12 | −20 | −2 | 10 |
| **1976** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 26 | 14 | 13 | −1 |
| 2nd | −20 | 3 | −6 | −17 |
| 3rd | 14 | −11 | 6 | 19 |
| 4th | 3 | −10 | −2 | 14 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 51 | 24 | 6 | 21 |
| 2nd | 29 | | | |

## Table 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks

£ million

| | Total | Manufacturing | Wholesaling | Retailing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at end 1976 | 33 554 | 25 253 | 4 502 | 3 799 |
| 1970 | 1 302 | 1 038 | 162 | 102 |
| 1971 | 764 | 471 | 160 | 133 |
| 1972 | 949 | 618 | 217 | 114 |
| 1973 | 3 646 | 2 571 | 593 | 481 |
| 1974 | 6 330 | 5 132 | 779 | 419 |
| 1975 | 3 227 | 2 568 | 212 | 447 |
| 1976 | 6 126 | 4 787 | 873 | 466 |
| **1971** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 259 | 211 | 29 | 20 |
| 2nd | 294 | 180 | 60 | 54 |
| 3rd | 112 | 28 | 70 | 13 |
| 4th | 99 | 53 | — | 46 |
| **1972** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 90 | 60 | 5 | 26 |
| 2nd | 197 | 113 | 25 | 59 |
| 3rd | 251 | 148 | 106 | −3 |
| 4th | 412 | 298 | 82 | 32 |
| **1973** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 659 | 487 | 71 | 101 |
| 2nd | 739 | 554 | 88 | 96 |
| 3rd | 1 018 | 664 | 239 | 115 |
| 4th | 1 230 | 867 | 194 | 169 |
| **1974** | 1 763 | 1 501 | 204 | 59 |
| 2nd | 1 853 | 1 447 | 224 | 182 |
| 3rd | 1 525 | 1 254 | 199 | 72 |
| 4th | 1 188 | 930 | 152 | 106 |
| **1975** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 978 | 933 | 16 | 61 |
| 2nd | 627 | 508 | 20 | 38 |
| 3rd | 541 | 262 | 124 | 154 |
| 4th | 1 081 | 764 | 123 | 194 |
| **1976** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 058 | 879 | 124 | 55 |
| 2nd | 1 263 | 1 125 | 147 | −9 |
| 3rd | 1 662 | 1 155 | 340 | 168 |
| 4th | 2 142 | 1 628 | 262 | 252 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 874 | 1 377 | 203 | 295 |
| 2nd | 1 246 | 923 | 196 | 127 |

**Inquiries**

Manufacturing: 01-215 3176/5215
Distributive: 01-215 3345

## Table 5 Relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th qtr 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

| | Stock levels at 1970 prices | Production (with 1970 net output weight) | Ratio of stocks to production |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1967** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 94 | 89 | 105.4 |
| 2nd | 94 | 90 | 104.6 |
| 3rd | 94 | 90 | 104.5 |
| 4th | 94 | 92 | 102.6 |
| **1968** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 93 | 94 | 98.8 |
| 2nd | 94 | 96 | 98.4 |
| 3rd | 96 | 96 | 99.5 |
| 4th | 97 | 97 | 99.8 |
| **1969** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 98 | 98 | 100.0 |
| 2nd | 99 | 100 | 98.7 |
| 3rd | 99 | 100 | 99.5 |
| 4th | 100 | 100 | 100.0 |
| **1970** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 101 | 100 | 100.9 |
| 2nd | 102 | 100 | 101.7 |
| 3rd | 103 | 100 | 102.2 |
| 4th | 103 | 101 | 102.5 |
| **1971** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 104 | 99 | 104.1 |
| 2nd | 103 | 101 | 102.1 |
| 3rd | 102 | 100 | 102.6 |
| 4th | 102 | 99 | 102.7 |
| **1972** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 101 | 97 | 103.8 |
| 2nd | 100 | 102 | 98.5 |
| 3rd | 100 | 103 | 97.2 |
| 4th | 100 | 107 | 93.8 |
| **1973** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 102 | 110 | 93.1 |
| 2nd | 104 | 110 | 94.4 |
| 3rd | 105 | 112 | 94.0 |
| 4th | 107 | 111 | 95.7 |
| **1974** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 106 | 108 | 98.4 |
| 2nd | 108 | 111 | 97.0 |
| 3rd | 112 | 111 | 100.6 |
| 4th | 113 | 107 | 105.4 |
| **1975** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 113 | 108 | 104.8 |
| 2nd | 112 | 102 | 110.2 |
| 3rd | 110 | 101 | 109.3 |
| 4th | 109 | 101 | 107.3 |
| **1976** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 109 | 102 | 106.1 |
| 2nd | 108 | 104 | 103.9 |
| 3rd | 108 | 104 | 103.9 |
| 4th | 109 | 105 | 103.8 |
| **1977** | | | |
| 1st qtr | 110 | 106 | 104.1 |
| 2nd | 111 | 104 | 107.0 |

1 The Index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter: the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
2 The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
3 The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the date in the previous two columns.

# Business Monitors

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PQ 461.2 Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods for first quarter 1977
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**1973 Report on the Census of Production (price including postage shown in parentheses)**
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PA 485 Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals (92p)

Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (nos. SD 1 and SD 6) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscriptions from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121 – answer back BSONPT G) from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly Monitors cost 50p a copy post free. Please send payments for all orders below £5. The annual Monitors are individually priced and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at the Department of Trade's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4H 7HU.

# Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

# Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in June

Sales by wholesale textile houses in June showed a decrease of 9 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 2 per cent in April and an increase of 1 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June showed an increase of 6 per cent compared with the same period last year.

### Table 1 Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

| | | Value of home sales | | Value of stocks end period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | | 110 | *–3* | .. | .. |
| 1967 | | 104 | *–5* | .. | .. |
| 1968 | | 108 | *4* | .. | .. |
| 1969 | | 103 | *–5* | .. | .. |
| 1970 | | 107 | *4* | .. | .. |
| 1971 | | 115 | *8* | .. | .. |
| 1972 | | 121 | *5* | .. | .. |
| 1973 | | 134 | *11* | .. | .. |
| 1974 | | 147 | *9* | .. | .. |
| 1975 | | 147 | *1* | .. | .. |
| 1976 | | 146 | *–1* | .. | .. |
| 1974 | 1st quarter | 134 | *12* | 189 | *3* |
| | 2nd quarter | 131 | *7* | 202 | *18* |
| | 3rd quarter | 148 | *13* | 194 | *12* |
| | 4th quarter | 173 | *6* | 198 | *–3* |
| 1975 | 1st quarter | 143 | *7* | 219 | *16* |
| | 2nd quarter | 135 | *3* | 197 | *–2* |
| | 3rd quarter | 146 | *–1* | 193 | *–1* |
| | 4th quarter | 165 | *–5* | 224 | *13* |
| 1976 | 1st quarter | 133 | *–8* | 234 | *7* |
| | 2nd quarter | 127 | *–6* | 212 | *8* |
| | 3rd quarter | 149 | *2* | 204 | *6* |
| | 4th quarter | 176 | *8* | 228 | *2* |
| 1977 | 1st quarter | 140 | *5* | 252 | *7* |
| | 2nd quarter | 125 | *–2* | 224 | *6* |
| 1976 | May | 128 | — | 217 | *2* |
| | June | 119 | *–9* | 212 | *8* |
| | July | 115 | *–8* | 221 | *6* |
| | August | 137 | *9* | 216 | *5* |
| | September | 194 | *4* | 204 | *6* |
| | October | 184 | *–4* | 208 | *6* |
| | November | 169 | *–13* | 229 | *–1* |
| | December | 175 | *15* | 228 | *2* |
| 1977 | January | 85 | *–1* | 221 | *4* |
| | February | 148 | *8* | 248 | *9* |
| | March | 186 | *7* | 252 | *7* |
| | April | 139 | *2* | 228 | *10* |
| | May | 129 | *1* | 242 | *11* |
| | June | 108 | *–9* | 224 | *6* |

### Inquiries

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (01-580 2902).

### Table 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

| | Sales | | Stocks[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1977 | Jan-June 1977 | June 1977 |
| Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts | 4 | 8 | 27 |
| Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats | 5 | –17 | 35 |
| Women's underwear | –11 | 11 | 6 |
| Women's hose and children's socks | 13 | 16 | 14 |
| Women's millinery | –16 | –15 | 1 |
| Haberdashery, ribbons and wool | 5 | 18 | 20 |
| Children's wear | 16 | 12 | 15 |
| Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting | –14 | — | –5 |
| Gloves | –9 | 8 | 25 |
| Piece-goods and nets | –27 | –13 | –31 |
| Household textiles | 1 | 15 | 22 |
| Floor coverings, furniture and hardware | –14 | –3 | –6 |
| Boots and shoes | 41 | 26 | 13 |
| Total[2] | –9 | 2 | 6 |

[1] Including some items not included among the subheadings.
[2] Values at cost.

# Office development permits: second quarter 1977

Floor area in office development permits issued by the Department of the Environment in the second quarter of 1977 was 3.0 million sq ft compared with 3.2 million sq ft in the second quarter of 1976 and a quarterly average of 3.6 million sq ft for 1976 as a whole. Thirty-nine permits were issued in the second quarter of 1977, 30 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1976.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use of 1.5 million sq ft in the second quarter of 1977. This compares with 1.8 million sq ft for the corresponding quarter of 1976 and a quarterly average also of 1.8 million sq ft for 1976 as a whole.

Thirteen of the 39 permits issued in the second quarter of 1977 were for office development in Central London and covered 1.4 million sq ft; 13 covering 0.9 million sq ft were for development in Greater London excluding the centre; and five covering 0.2 million sq ft for development in the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. Eight permits for a total floorspace of 0.5 million sq ft were issued in the part of the south east planning region lying outside the Metropolitan Region.

Tables showing office development permits since 1965 appeared in *Trade and Industry*, 25 March 1977.

### Notes to table

**Application of controls.** Control was applied to the Metropolitan Region (Greater London and part of the South East Region) from 5 August 1965, but with retrospective application to 5 November 1964 for some projects and to the west Midland conurbation from 14 August 1965. In July 1966 control was extended to the remainder of the south east and west Midland regions and to the whole of the east Midland and East Anglia regions. In February 1969 East Anglia and rural parts of the Midlands were excluded and since December 1970 control has applied only to the south east region.

**Modifications to controls.** On 14 June 1977 the exemption limit for permits throughout the south east region was raised from 15 000 to 30 000 sq ft. Office development permits are not required for offices ancillary to industrial development covered by an appropriate industrial development certificate.

**Definition of areas**

*Central London.* As defined in the General Register Office's *Census 1961, County Report: London.*

*Metropolitan region.* From 1 January 1972, for statistical purposes only, the Outer Metropolitan sub-division (rest of Metropolitan region) is as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No. 7. Otherwise the Metropolitan region is as defined in section 85 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as amended by article 13 of the Local Authorities, etc (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1974 (SI 1974 No. 482).

*South east planning region.* From 1 January 1972, for statistical purposes only, the outer south east sub-division (rest of south east planning region) is as defined in the *Regional Abstract of Statistics* No. 7. Otherwise the south east planning region corresponds to the standard region for statistical purposes as defined in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 31 December 1965, page 1567, as amended with effect from 18 July 1974 in accordance with the Control of Office Development (Designation of Areas) (Variation) Order 1974 (SI 1974 No. 1054) to correspond with the new standard region adjusted to take account of local government re-organisation.

**Area relinquished.** Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

### Office development permits – sub-divisions of south east planning region

| | Central London | | | Rest of Greater London | | | Total Greater London | | | Metropolitan region (excluding Greater London) | | | Total Metropolitan region | | | South east (excluding Metropolitan region) | | | Total south east | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | | | Thousand sq ft | |
| | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished | No. | Gross | Relinquished |
| 1975 | 64 | 4 883 | 448 | 106 | 5 414 | 442 | 170 | 10 297 | 890 | 86 | 2 258 | 51 | 256 | 12 555 | 941 | 46 | 1 319 | 113 | 302 | 13 874 | 1 054 |
| 1976 | 75 | 6 545 | 1 119 | 82 | 3 376 | 155 | 157 | 9 921 | 1 274 | 66 | 2 714 | 71 | 223 | 12 635 | 1 345 | 38 | 1 791 | 71 | 261 | 14 426 | 1 416 |
| **1976** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 19 | 1 682 | 449 | 20 | 687 | 67 | 39 | 2 369 | 516 | 27 | 1 053 | 45 | 66 | 3 422 | 561 | 13 | 627 | 3 | 79 | 4 049 | 564 |
| 2nd | 15 | 957 | 112 | 23 | 958 | 82 | 38 | 1 915 | 194 | 19 | 871 | 6 | 57 | 2 786 | 200 | 12 | 408 | — | 69 | 3 194 | 200 |
| 3rd | 21 | 1 893 | 311 | 22 | 935 | 1 | 43 | 2 828 | 312 | 12 | 376 | 16 | 55 | 3 204 | 328 | 6 | 325 | 68 | 61 | 3 529 | 396 |
| 4th | 20 | 2 013 | 247 | 17 | 796 | 5 | 37 | 2 809 | 252 | 8 | 414 | 4 | 45 | 3 223 | 256 | 7 | 431 | — | 52 | 3 654 | 256 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 13 | 798 | 100 | 14 | 1 404 | 19 | 27 | 2 202 | 119 | 17 | 731 | 2 | 44 | 2 933 | 121 | 6 | 429 | — | 50 | 3 362 | 121 |
| 2nd | 13 | 1 397 | 56 | 13 | 938 | 43 | 26 | 2 335 | 99 | 5 | 184 | 17 | 31 | 2 519 | 116 | 8 | 480 | — | 39 | 2 999 | 116 |

# Government statistics

For more information, see the Guide to government statistics, published with Trade and Industry, 15 July 1977

## Departmental responsibilities and contact points

**Central Statistical Office**
Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ
**01-233** followed by extension
National income and expenditure, balance of payments, index of industrial production, financial statistics, input/output statistics, development of social statistics, regional statistics ext **6135/6193**
Survey Control Unit inquiries only ext **7341**

## Industry, trade, prices

**Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection**

*Business Statistics Office*
Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG
**Newport 56111**
General inquiries ext **2973**
Production statistics:
- Annual production statistics ext **2455**
- Quarterly and monthly production inquiries exts **2337/2322**
- Purchases inquiry ext **2369**
- Classified List of Businesses exts **2557/2751**

Distribution statistics:
- Census of distribution 1971 ext **2000**
- Annual inquiry into distributive and service trades, capital expenditure and stocks ext **2113**

*Other offices*
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
**01-215** followed by extension
Wholesale price indices exts **3351. 3544**
Capital expenditure and stocks, and investment intentions of private industry:
- Manufacturing ext **3176**
- Distributive and service trades ext **3345**

Retail trades turnover ext **3705**
Motor and catering trades turnover ext **3177**
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit ext **3162**
Aerospace ext **4052**
Companies:
- Acquisitions and mergers, liquidity, insolvencies ext **5538**
- Analysis of accounts ext **3132**

Insurance, private sector pensions funds ext **3162**
Overseas trade:
- Visible ext **3131**
- Invisible ext **5176**

Overseas direct investment and earnings ext **3135**
Economic indicators:
- Home ext **3453**
- Industrial countries ext **3442**

Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN **01-211** followed by extension
Scientifically qualified manpower ext **4496**
R&D expenditure by industry ext **3631**

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY **01-212** followed by extension
Shipping ext **6730**
Tourism ext **0616**

Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU
**01-211** followed by extension
Industrial development certificates ext **3324**
Distribution of industry ext **6073**

Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG **01-212** followed by extension
Manufacturing industries – production, sales, orders:
- Steel and shipbuilding ext **5544**
- Engineering ext **6044**
- Metals ext **6532**
- Motor vehicles ext **0788**
- Chemicals ext **6937**
- Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather, man-made fibres ext **6210**

Other industries ext **6331**

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU **01-248 5757** **Telex: 886143 DTI Export Ldn**
All foreign and Commonwealth statistics ext **337**

*Statistics and Market Intelligence Library* ext **368**
Provides up-to-date and comprehensive trade statistics for all countries, and general statistical publications from all over the world. Overseas directories are also held. Reading room and copying facilities are available.

## Energy

**Department of Energy**
Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ **01-211** followed by extension
Fuel and energy statistics ext **4292**

## Customs and Excise

**Customs and Excise**
King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE **01-626 1515**
Statistics related to all indirect taxes administered by the Department ext **2024**
Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL
**Southend 49421**
United Kingdom external trade statistics ext **310**

## Employment

**Department of Employment**
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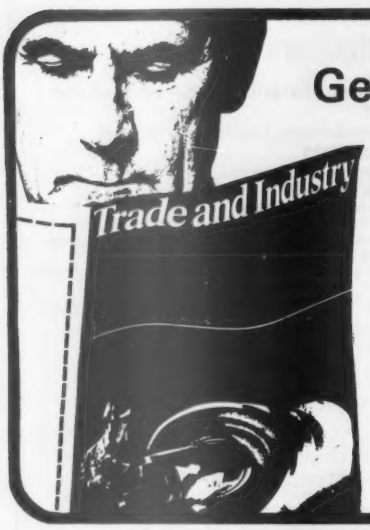
# Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 26 August 1977.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

| Title of film | Registered no. | Playing time minutes | Date of registration | Registered in the name of | Maker's name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH** | | | | | |
| Romantic Journey | BR/E 39288/28/8/82 | 13 | 25 August | Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd | John Dooley T/A Polonius Film Services |
| Haiti | BR/E 39289/28/8/82 | 18 | 25 August | Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd | Global Films Ltd and Queensway Promotions Ltd |
| Movietone News 2516 | BR/E 39183/28/8/82 | 7 | 26 August | British Movietonews Ltd | British Movietonews Ltd |
| **FOREIGN** | | | | | |
| Exorcist II – The Heretic | F 39287 | 102 | 25 August | Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd | Warner Bros Inc, California |
| The Other Side Of Midnight | F 39290 | 166 | 25 August | Twentieth Century Fox Film Co Ltd | Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, California |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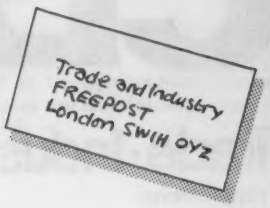


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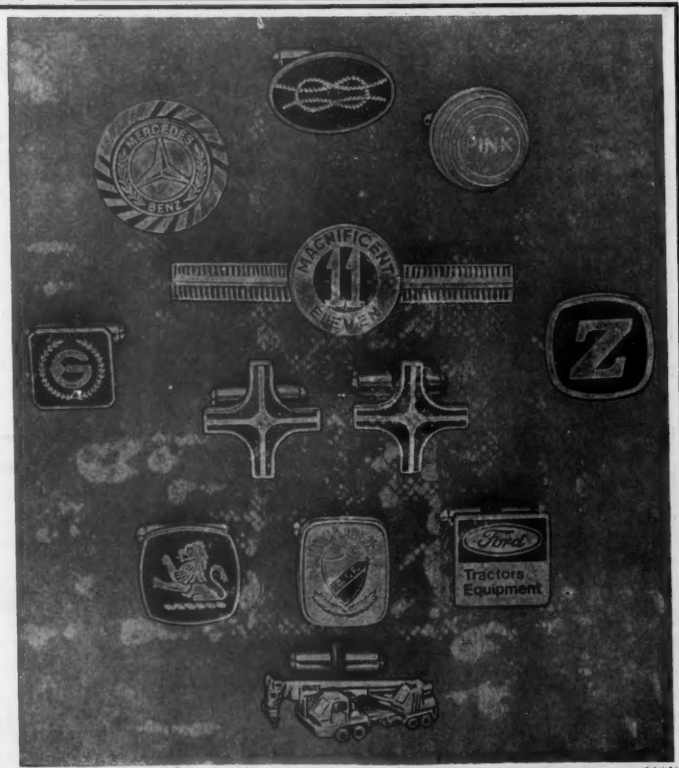


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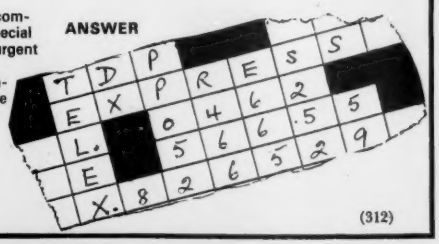


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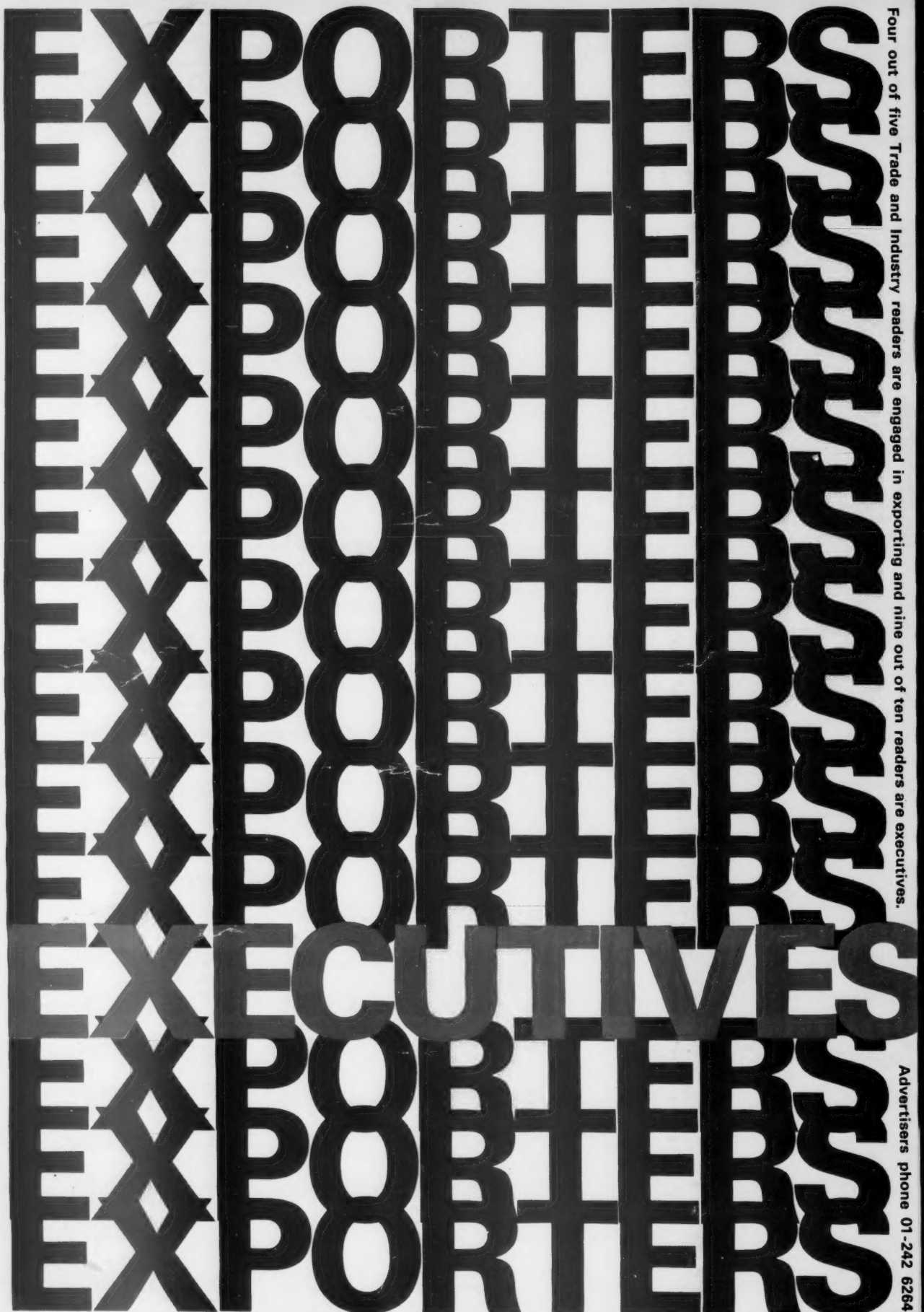


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